REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,273—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 27. 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	3	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding .... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. E. Withers, as above, on THURSDAY, the 25th July 1878.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July 1878, and on SATURDAY, the 20th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, on SATURDAY, the 27th July 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st July 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally, at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on SATURDAY, the 27th July 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander G. G C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 31st July 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10
		Including Wine	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE (S.S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, will sail on the 31st instant.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. EUROPEAN, 2,676 TONS,
C. A. SIBTHORPE, COMMANDER,
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 12TH AUGUST.

THIS FINE STEAMER, with capital accommodation for a limited number of passengers, will have despatch as above. The Cabins and Saloon are built on Deck.

FARE (exclusive of Wines and Spirits), Rs 450.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1878.

NOTICE.

MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

AS this is the season when this dread visitant generally makes its appearance, I wish to make it known to the Profession and the Public, that after years of exact and laborious experiments, both chemical and physical, I have discovered a CERTAIN SPECIFIC for this fearful malady. Pathological investigations, although carried on by some of the most eminent of the Faculty, has thrown no light upon the nature of this awful scourge. After half a century we are in *statu quo*.

My remedy will instantly check the purging and vomiting, relax the spasms of the muscles, re-establish the electrical balance, arrest the putrifactive change of the fluids, set free the action of the liver and kidneys, and promote a genial glow on the surface of the body, and this without the pernicious exhibition of *sedatives and astringents*. It is simple and *harmless*, and may be trusted in the hands of any person, who will follow the plain and easily to-be-understood directions that accompany each bottle. Persons wishing to have the remedy must send a remittance of Rs. 5 per bottle. This will include packing, but not postal charges. All orders *must* be accompanied by a remittance in full or they will not be attended to.

ARMED WITH THIS MEDICINE CHOLERA NEED NO MORE BE FEARED THAN A COMMON COLD.

Cholera poison and this medicine are directly antagonistic, and cannot remain in the body as such.

No Household, Hospital, Camp, Railway Station, Ship, Tea or Indigo Plantation should be without this remedy for a single day, and no journey, however slight, should be undertaken without a supply of this medicine.

SMALL DOSES OF THIS REMEDY TAKEN DAILY WILL ACT AS A CERTAIN PROPHYLACTIC AGAINST CHOLERA.

Address

"GALEN."
Umballa

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
—	GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	2nd Aug.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	2663	600	G. F. Cates	9th do.
—	TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	16th do.
(s)	BOKHARA	2032	450	W. D. Anderson	23rd do.
—	BANGALORE	2342	450	E. G. Stead	30th do.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	6th Sept.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
CHINA	2016	400	T. J. Alderton	5th August.
HINDOSTAN	3186	600	N. W. Haselwood	19th do.
VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	2nd September.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

INDIAN TEA MART.

SUPERIOR ASSAM TEAS especially recommended to the Shipping in the Harbour, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., &c.

	Price per lb. Rs.	As.
ORANGE PEKOE	1	4
PEKOE, EXTRA FINE	1	4

Five per cent discount 25 lbs, and upwards.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
Apollo Street, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey colored piece goods.

At 1 p.m.

1 handsome black Arab horse.
1 mail phaeton with chesnut horse and harness.
1 English-built buggy by Kesterton.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN, COTTON, GUM, IRON, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Boree Bunder.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of grain, cotton, iron, gum, &c., &c.

2 Boxes containing, clothings belonging to J. O. Westerland, Esq.

Also, a stock of hay lying at Byculla.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th July 1878.

NOTICES.

THE TREATY OF SAN STEFANO.

On sale, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

COPIES of coloured Maps showing the exact territorial changes effected by the Treaty of San Stefano in Europe and Asia. These Maps, which are *fac-similes* of those presented to Parliament along with the Treaty, are very carefully and clearly executed, and will be found very useful for reference at the present time. Price 8 As. each Map.

ELLWOOD'S
PATENT AIR-CHAMBER
HATS AND HELMETS.

THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION AGAINST SUNSTROKE.

To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters, and Wholesale only of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.

Beware of Useless Imitations.

INSURE YOUR HEALTH
BY TAKING
HOCKING'S
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

IT differs from Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage, Mild Aperient, or Brisk Purgative*, according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly half a century proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient Domestic Medicine. It will be found invaluable to Families, Travellers or Emigrants, as a preventive or remedy in all cases of Sickness, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers, and the other ordinary ailments of life. Manufactured only by Hocking Wilson and Co., 38, Duke St., Manchester Square, London.

AGENTS.
BOMBAY; Messrs. TREACHER & Co.
CALCUTTA: SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S
(BREAKFAST)
COCOA.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*The Civil Service Gazette.*

Sold only in Packets labelled
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALLAN'S
CYCLONIAN
WATERPROOF SUITS.

DRAB AND BLUE MILITARY
CAPES.

CLEARING SALE.

BOYS' FANCY TWEED SUITS, Rs. 10 to 14
FINE BLACK & BLUE SERGE SUITS, Rs. 26.

HUMMUM STREET.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY.
ESTABLISHED 1867.
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
and
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.
(WITH AGENTS IN LIVERPOOL, SOUTHAMPTON, AND PORTSMOUTH.)

PARCELS and CASES of any size or shape sent to England or elsewhere.

PARCELS taken by weight as under to London,

Not exceeding 3 lbs. at 7 as. per lb.			
Over 3 lbs. and	" 6 " " 6 "	"	
" 6 "	" 12 " " 5 "	"	
" 12 "	"	" 4 "	"

To any other part of England, so as to deliver free at address—a small additional charge will be made.

CASES taken by measurement (irrespective of weight) to port of landing in England at Re. 1-8 per cubic foot, all shipping charges included.

Shipments of 1 ton and upwards at cargo rates. Minimum charge on cases is Rs. 5. Prepayment of charges is optional, but when recovered at destination, one-fourth is added.

INSURANCE effected at moderate rates.

PASSAGES secured (free of charge) and Baggage shipped or landed.

Our London Office conducts their business on similarly moderate terms.

Every information and assistance afforded on application personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, 7th August, at noon, for the transaction of the following business, viz. :—

I. To receive and consider the Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect a Director in the room of the one retiring by rotation.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 7th proximo, both days inclusive.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 23rd July 1878.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 7th August, at 1 p.m., for the transaction of the following business, viz. :—

I. To receive and consider the Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To appoint Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 7th proximo, both days inclusive.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 23rd July 1878.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
BARGAINS LIKE THE FOLLOWING ARE NOT LIKELY TO OCCUR AGAIN.

ONE PATENT GRASSHOPPER SPRING DOGCART, with high Wheels, Lancewood Shafts, and Safety Springs, newly-built by Collett & Co. Rs. 550.

ONE NEW STYLE MAIL PHAETON, Morocco, Cloth, and Lace lined and trimmed; painted dark green with black and light green picking, made of thoroughly seasoned material new, by Collett & Co. Rs. 800.

COLLETT & CO., GIRGAUM COACH WORKS.

A MEDICINAL FOOD.
PANCREATIC EMULSION.
Prepared by SAVORY & MOORE.
For Persons suffering from

CONSUMPTION & WASTING DISEASES, and for counteracting the tendency thereto, Nourishes the system by the introduction of stable solid Fats, the

NECESSARY FOOD in CONSUMPTION, and takes precedence of fluid fats, oils, and oily Emulsions of all kinds.

APPETITE, STRENGTH and WEIGHT are increased and digestion in ALL cases improved by taking it.

PANCREATIC EMULSION is prescribed by the Medical Profession in all parts of the world, and is prepared by

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street London, and sold by all Chemists.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY,
CAMPBELTOWN AND ISLAY BLEND.
Per dozen, Rs. 23.

LOCHFYNE HERRINGS,
Per Keg, Rs. 12.

ROYAL INDIANA CIGARS,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 3.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 2.

ÆRATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED BY US AND UNSURPASSED IN EXCELLENCE.

			Rs.	
Soda Water	per dozen	...	0	12
Tonic Water	"	...	1	0
Lemonade	"	...	1	0
Gingerade	"	...	1	0
Potash Water.	"	...	0	12
Seltzer Water.	"	...	1	0

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.	
Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100 ..Rs.	2	10
Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	2	10
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2	10
Do. do. do. per box of 50	1	8
Do. do. do. do. 24	0	12

TREACHER & CO., (Ld.)

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—GOLF.—The MEETING for the ST. GEORGE'S MEDAL is POSTPONED to the 5th and 6th August.
A. B. CHALMERS, Honorary Golf Secretary.

WANTED, A PARSEE CLERK, well experienced in English Correspondence and Accounts, for a Commercial House at Outstation. Application enclosing copies of testimonials may be addressed A. B., Post Office, Bombay.

BED-ROOM, with BATH-ROOM and use of Kitchen to let, outside the Fort; a Sitting Room can be added if wished Address E. G., this office.

LOUIS FRANK, LANDSCAPE PAINTER, care of Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD, SIMLA.

"INITIAL" STATIONERY. In boxes of 50 sheets Notepaper and 50 Envelopes, embossed in 4 colours. Re. 1-8. Post free. MANAGER, Caxton Works, Bombay.

"MANZANILLA."—A Consignment of this PALE, DRY, and WHOLESOME WINE for SALE in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks. Costs when bottled under Rs. 23 per dozen Apply to Godownkeeper, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SALE, ENGLISH HARNESS, brown leather, brass mountings, nearly new. Suitable for a Galloway in a Dogcart. Price Rs. 50. Apply to E. M. B, R. A. Officers' Mess, Colaba.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

A CUP OF TEA, OR COFFEE, in FIVE MINUTES, at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JUNE 1878.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls........each	4	4
Do. Double do. for Club use "	3	8
Boys do. do. annas 12 to Rs.	2	0

BATS.

	Rs.	a.
All Cane ....each	12	0
Treble do. .... "	11	0
Double do. .... "	10	0
Single do. .... "	8	8
Double Whalebone........ "	10	8
Single Do. .... "	9	8
Match, best selected........ "	7	0
Do. do. for practice .... "	5	8
Presentation with silver plate .... "	16	0
Boys do. do. from Rs. 2 to Rs.	4	8

GLOVES.

	Rs.	a.
Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber...per pair	5	8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated......per pair	6	8

LEG GUARDS.

	Rs.	a.
Guards, White Buck Skin........	7	8
Do. Chamois Skin........	6	8

STUMPS, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Stumps, with brass ferrules........	7	0
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	8	0
Do. Plain Ash........	5	8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c........each	14	0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, ...from	7	0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen........	1	12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2	8
Scoring Sheets........per dozen	3	0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition........	0	12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

	Rs.	a.
Complete Sets ....Rs. 72-0 to	85	0
Lawn Tennis Bats ....each	8	0
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz........ Rs. 3-0 to	5	8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.	9	8

RACKET KIT.

BY JEFFRIES AND MALINS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Racket Bats, of best quality........	11	0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14	0
Do. Balls ....per dozen	1	8
Do. Gut Strings........per set	3	8
Fives Bats ....each	1	8
Fives Balls ....per dozen	4	0
Racket Shoes, best quality........	10	0
Do. Presses.. ....Rs. 5-0 to	10	0

BADMINTON KIT.

	Rs.	a.
Complete Sets, from ....Rs. 40-0 to	80	0
Badminton Bats........each	7	0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 4-0 to	6	0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1	4
Do. India Rubber Balls...per dozen Rs. 2-4 to........	4	8

FENCING KIT, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Foils, best Steel........	6	8
Lunging Pads, best	8	0
Jackets.	12	0
Single Sticks ....per pair	1	0
Basket Hand Guards .... "	1	4
Buffalo do. do. .... "	4	8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin ....per set of 4	9	0

FOOTBALLS.

	Rs.	a.
Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6	8
Do. do. No. 5	7	0
Do. do. No. 6	8	0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to........	3	0

QUOITS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins.per lb.	0	14
Do. do. Brass do. ... "	1	12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... "	1	0

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½, lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

☛ Priced lists of Parlour and Outdoor Games and General Gymkhana Kit, may be had on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA. AND POONA.

GRANT ROAD HOTEL,
OPPOSITE THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD,
UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF MRS. CHRYSTALL.
FIRST CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.
BOARD AND LODGING Rs. 65 PER MONTH; OR Rs. 2-8 PER DAY.
OUR LIQUORS ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.

LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

GRANDE MAISON DE NOUVEAUTES.

EAST STREET, POONA.

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Poona Branch OPEN for the SEASON, where all their SELECT STOCK is to be seen.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public for their patronage, beg to CALL their ATTENTION to their LARGE and VARIED STOCK of WATCHES, from which they would recommend the following :—

		Rs.
A good Silver Crystal Face Lever Watch...		25
Do. Hunting	do. ...	25
Do. ½ "	do. ...	27

Their well-known Rs. 50 WATCH, in either open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases, in sizes for Ladies or Gentlemen.

"This watch has been the most successful yet imported, so its cheapness combined with its finished workmanship has secured for it the patronage of all."

	Rs.
The same watch in solid 18 carat gold case........	150
Do. do. in strong gold case	200
Do. do. keyless do.	250

Their SILVER WATCH AT Rs. 75 in open face, ½ hunting or hunting case.

"This watch is in an extra strong silver case with gold hinges, and the movement is fitted with a compensation balance and a hairspring Systeme Brequet."

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT Rs. 40.

In recommending this Watch to the Public, Messrs. F., L. & Co. beg to inform them that it has been greatly improved of late, and they can safely say that it is unsurpassed for durability and correctness in time.

"Their special extra large size Railway Watch at Rs. 60 has had so great a demand of late that Messrs. F., L. & Co. regret to say they are unable to meet any further requirements for the present, their complete stock having been bought up by a Railway Company."

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES........	Rs. 90, 100, 120, 18
Do. do. enamelled and jewelled........	350, 400, 50
Gentlemen's Keyless Watches, best quality........	350 and 500
Gold Chronometer Watches	500, 600, 700
Gold Second Independent	250 to 400
Silver do.	150 to 250
Silver Chronograph Watches........	225
Gold Repeaters, striking hours and quarters	350
Do. with dates........	400
Do. striking hours and 1 stroke for each 5 minutes........	500 to 700
Do. do. hours, quarters, and minutes	700 to 1,000
Do. do. with Eternal Calendar, Moon Phases, &c........	1,200 to 2,000
Silver eight day Lever Watches	150 to 200
Brass Chronographs, watch size	80
Silver do. do.	90
Brass do. large size	65
The Second Hand in all these can be returned to starting point.	
Pedometers, 1st quality........	30
&c., &c., &c., &c.	

A beautiful stock of Ladies' Gold Neck-laces, Neck Chains, Victoria Chains, Gentlemen's Alberts on hand.

Catalogues showing 40 patterns will be sent free on application.

Just received an assortment of Children's Gold Earrings of the newest patterns and all sizes.

Travelling Clocks, Office Clocks, Dining Room Clocks, and French Marble Clocks always on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NOTICES.

FIRST CLASS HORSES and CARRIAGES on HIRE, at Moderate Terms. Apply at the Stables, in Bell Lane, opposite to the Roman Catholic Chapel in the Fort, or to J. J. D'ALMEIDA, care of Messrs. Thacker and Co., Limited, Watson's Esplanade Hotel.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS., DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are specdily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

COCONADA CIGARS!!!
ROBERTS & Co.,
Cigar Manufacturers, Coconada.
(ESTABLISHED 1865.)

DIPLOMA OF HONOR awarded at Vienna Exhibition of 1873 for superior quality and excellence of manufacture. Cigars guaranteed to be manufactured of the best Lunka Tobacco obtainable. One hundred sample cigars (of 20 different kinds) packed in tin, *post free*, to any part of India for a remittance of Rs. 3-8-0.

Remittances to accompany orders except to approved customers.

Orders for 5,000 or more cigars delivered free of all charges at any *Indian Port*.

Price list and further articulars furnished on application.

HYDROPHOBIA! HYDROPHOBIA!!
HYDROPHOBIA!!!
A MARVELLOUS CURE.

A SURE and certain cure for this most fearful and distressing malady has at last been found; it has been tried in numberless cases and never failed. One dose is sufficient for a perfect cure.

Sold in tin boxes of three sizes at Rupees 2, 4 and 8 each.

Sole Patentee and Manufacturer,
F. W. BIRCH,
Mussoorie. Agents Wanted.

WATSON & COMPANY'S
CLEARANCE SALE.

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

CARPETS.

Several lengths of Tapestry
From 10 to 40 yards
Re. 1-8 per yd.

CRETONNES,
From As. 8 per yd.

FURNITURE CHINTZES
Rs. 12-8
Per piece of 30 yards.

DAMASK TABLE LINEN.

LACE AND LENO
CURTAINS,
From Rs. 6-8 per pair.

HUCKABACK TOWELLING,
8 As. per yd.

CHURCH GATE STREET, AND
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

BORDEAUX.

	Rs.	
St. Estéphe	11	per doz. Qts.
Do.	6	do. Pts.
Margaux	15	do. Qts.
Médoc Pauillac	22	do.
Chateau Le Roc	24½	do.
Cantemerle	31	do.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

	Rs.	
Grave	15	per doz. Qts.
Do. No. 1	19	do.
Do. Superior	21½	do.

HOCKS.

	Rs.	
Laubenheim	16	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheim	19	do.
Scharlachberg	28	do.
Liebfraumilch	32	do.

BRANDIES.

	Rs.	
Cognac	31	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux	33	do.
Do. Fine Champagne	38½	do.

VERMOUTH.

	Rs.	
Premiere qualité	14½	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	8	do. Pts.

CHAMPAGNE.

	Rs.	
H. Piper & Co	45	per doz. Qts.
Do.	25	do. Pts.
LeForestier	41½	do. Qts.

Special terms for quantity. Mofussil Orders to be accompanied by a remittance or reference.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS :—From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

	Rs.	
Chateau de Frauds	14	per doz. Qts
Les Canons	18	"
Chateau Leoville	22	"
Chateau Lafitte	26	"

HOCKS :—From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence

	Rs.	
Laubenheimer	17-8	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheimer	20	"
Liebfraumilch	24	"
Steinwein	24	"
Hochheimer	26	"
Rudesheimer	28	"
Marcobrunner	33	"

BEER :—

	Rs.	
Ind. Coope & Co.'s Pale Ale	8	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.		" Pts.
Norwegian Beer		" Qts.
Krenznacher Export Beer	5-8	" Qts.

LIQUEUR :—

Maraschino di Zara	"	36 do large bot.
Do. do.	"	38 per 2 doz pints

CHAMPAGNE :—

	Rs.	
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, d'Epernay	30	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	32	per case of 2 doz. Pts
Auber Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery	35	"
Real Eugène Clicquot	20	per doz. Pts.
~~Heidsieck & Co.'s~~ *Dry Monopole*	50	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	54	per case of 2 doz. Pts

BRANDY :—

	Rs.	
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s Cognac * Star	20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ** Stars	23	"
Do. do *** Stars	27	"
Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	22	p. case 2 doz flasks
Do. do. * Star Cognac	22	per doz. Qts
Do. do. do.	24	p. case 2 doz flasks.
Maller Frère's Cognac	20	per doz. Qts.
Fromy and Rogée's well known *** Stars	30	"

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c
VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 25th June 1878

WANTED.

WANTED, a SUB STOREKEEPER for the Ajmere Section of the Western Rajputana Railway. Applicants are requested to accompany their application with copies, not originals, of testimonials, which will not be returned. None need apply who are not backed either by having already filled a similar post creditably or by evidences of being mechanically trained and having business habits. Apply to

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF WESTERN RAJPUTANA RAILWAY, AJMERE.

NOTICES.

AVOID QUACKS AND QUACK MEDICINES.

THOSE suffering from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, Spermatorrhœa and other Diseases of the Genital organs successfully treated by a European Surgeon of great experience in the above diseases. Cures guaranteed. Address M. D., General Post Office, Madras.

FOR SALE, 10 HANK BOBBIN REELS by Joseph Stubbs; 1 PATENT SELF-STOPPING WARPING MACHINE by John Dugdale and Sons, and India Rubber Valves of different sizes. For price and particulars apply to

DINSHAW NOWROJEE, Manager,
Khatau Makanji Spinning & Weaving Company Mill, Byculla.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! AND BULBS!

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEED SUPPLY, Dahlia Bulbs and Achemenes Roots. Early applications for Seeds, and especially for Bulbs, are requested.

PALEKAR can also supply Fruit Trees—such as, Mango Grafts, Pomeloes, &c.

Price lists can be had Post Free on application.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co., Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

SPLENDID LAND FOR TEA
AVAILABLE IN THE WESTERN DOOARS.

PARTIES desirous of investing in Tea, and wishing to save themselves the trouble and expense of prospecting for good land in the jungle, can have all information supplied by applying to the Government Surveyor, Mr. H. McA. ATKINSON, C. E., Camp, via Julpiguri, Bengal.

Any amount of land up to 800 acres can be had from Government under the "Waste Land Rules." Consultation Fee (2) Two Annas per acre.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERED OFFICES of this Company have THIS DAY been REMOVED to No. 5, Hornby Row.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COWASJEE EDULJEE PATELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

MR. P. A. LOPEZ,
PIANIST, SOLO VIOLINIST AND VIOLENCELLIST,

BEGS to solicit the patronage of the Public and especially his former constituents, will undertake to Repair, Tune, and give Lessons on the Piano, Harmonium, Violin, &c., either at the pupils' houses or at his own place.

☛ THE TERRACE, opposite Bolton & Co., Byculla.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the EAST INDIA BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

REFERRING to an Advertisement, dated the 25th April last, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette, Bombay Gazette, Times of India, Jami Jamshed* and in the *Bombay Sumachar*, the time therein mentioned for the PERSONS CLAIMING to be entitled to a DIVIDEND or DIVIDENDS in respect of any share or shares in the said Bank to SEND in PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS as stated therein and to PRODUCE the CERTIFICATE or CERTIFICATES for inspection, examination and comparison with the claim or claims they shall so make, is hereby extended till the 31st day of July, instant; and notice is hereby given, that in default of persons entitled to make any claim or claims as aforesaid sending in their claim or claims before the said 31st day of July instant, and producing the Share Certificate or Certificates as aforesaid before that day, they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any Dividend or Dividends, distribution or distributions, declared or made, before they shall have sent in such claim or claims and produce such Share Certificate or Certificates as aforesaid.—Dated this 17th day of July 1878.

HEARN, CLEVELAND AND LITTLE,
Liquidator's Attorneys.

CALICO BALL.

IT is proposed to have a CALICO BALL at the COUNCIL HALL, POONA, on the 2nd September next. The following Gentlemen have kindly consented to form a Committee :—

Lieut.-Col. HOGG, Deputy Quartermaster General.
Lieut.-Col. JUSTICE, Military Secretary.
J. K. SPENCE, Esq., C.S.
Captain FRITH, A. D. C.
Lieut. CHICHESTER, 2nd Queen's.
Lieut. NOON, 11th Regiment.

The scale of prices proposed for Tickets is as follows :—

	Rs.
A Lady's single Ticket	8
A Gentleman's "	12
A double Ticket (Lady and Gentleman)	16
A Family Ticket (for any number of one Family)	20

Ladies being *bona fide* visitors may be included in a Family Ticket.

Fancy Dress to be worn. Materials for dresses to be of Cotton only; silks, satins, and silk velvets to be excluded. Cotton Velvet will be admissible.

Applications for Tickets to be sent to the Honorary Secretary. It is hoped that intending Subscribers will send in their applications for Tickets not later than the 1st August, to enable the Committee to estimate the funds forthcoming, and to make the arrangements for the Ball accordingly.

CHAS. MANT, Major, R.E.,
Honorary Secretary.

8th N. I. Lines, Poona, July 8th, 1878.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ACCUMULATED Net Capital on 1st July 1878, (not including interest for 15 months, about Rs. 16,000, and payments into Mofussil Treasuries not yet accounted for), held by Government at 3½ per cent. per annum interest, Rs. 3,81,054.

MONTHLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Monthly Subscriptions received		Rs.	7,477 5
Monthly Pensions paid	Rs. 935 0		
Working Expenses monthly	407 5		
	1,342 5		
Less interest received monthly from Government on Rs. 3,75,500 at 3½ per cent.	1,190 0		152 5
Monthly Savings			7,325 0

It will be seen from the above that the monthly subscriptions are put away nearly untouched, the monthly interest received from Government paying the whole of the Pensions and a large portion of the working expenses.

DIRECTORS.
Rev. A. Williams, Chairman.
R. A. Williamson, Esq., Dy. Chairman.
E. Reilly, Esq. | W. H. Kraal, Esq.
Capt. J. G. Bryning. | P. Soutter, Esq.
H. H. Romfry, Esq.

This Fund is based on the same principles and tables as the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, and admits Military Lives. It admits of provision being made for Widows and Children, including Natural, Adopted and Step Children, and for near relatives under certain restrictions. It is under the management of a Board of Honorary Directors, elected by the Subscribers from among themselves.

The whole of the Funds, as above, are deposited with Government, under an arrangement similar to that of the U. S. F. P. Fund. All Mofussil Treasuries will receive money on account of this Fund.

Rules, Forms of Application, &c. can be obtained from the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., to consider and pass the following Resolutions, and to appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators to wind up the Company, and to fix his or their remuneration :—

1st. That the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

2nd. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to sell, assign, transfer and make over unto a certain Limited Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and to be called the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, having a capital of Rupees 15 Lacs, divided into 6,000 shares, of Rupees 250 each, all the property, moveable and immoveable, and the business, good-will, assets, effects, rights and credits of the said Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to receive in consideration for such sale, assignment and transfer as aforesaid 2,000 shares of the said Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Rs. 250 each fully paid up, for distribution amongst the shareholders of the said Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in proportion to the shares held by them, i.e., 1 share of the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, for every share of the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, held by them, and to assign over to the said Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, all the rights, title and interest of the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in the Leasehold lands and premises (at present held by the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company from the Mazagon Company, Limited, for the residue of the term of 999 years), at a monthly rental of Rupees 450 in addition to the Rupees 50, payable per month to the said Mazagon Company, Limited. That such sale, assignment and transfer as aforesaid be made subject to, and that the terms thereof do provide for the performance by the said Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of all agreements, contracts, covenants and obligations, and for the payment and satisfaction by the said Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of all just debts and liabilities of the said Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

3rd. That every power which may be exercised by the Liquidators jointly may be exercised by a majority of the Liquidators for the time being present in Bombay.

4th That the Liquidator or Liquidators be and they are hereby empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in Sections 174 and 175 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

And notice is hereby further given, that the Draft of the proposed Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, is now lying at the Registered Office of the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, where it can be inspected by the Shareholders at any time during business hours.

By Order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents,

Bombay, 19th July 1878.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 26th July 1878.

The customary dulness of a Mail-day during the monsoon has prevailed throughout the day, and little or no change has taken place in any articles of export or import.

Reuter's telegrams of yesterday's date quote Consols unchanged at 95½, but French Rentes have declined to 114.

The Bombay Mails of the 5th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

In the London General Produce Markets there is an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Plantation Ceylon Coffee, the quotation now being 167s per cwt. Good Ordinary Native and Mysore are unchanged at 73s and 80s per cwt. Cocoanut Oil is still quoted at £41-10s for Ceylon and £56 for Cochin. The Linseed Market is reported to be firm and Rapeseed quiet, but prices of both are unchanged.

In Manchester the market for Piece Goods yesterday was firm, but no alteration is given in quotations. In Liverpool the Cotton Market was steady at previous rates. The sales amounted to 14,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales are Surats, for which there is a moderate enquiry.

From New York yesterday's telegrams still quote Mid. Uplands 11⅝ cents. Our Futures have advanced 1-16th, being now quoted at 11 3-16 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Thursday's Receipts...........	1,000	300	500
Six days' do.	5,000	2,400	4,300
Total since 1st Sept..........	4,212,000	3,932,400	4,085,600

The Bank of England Return for the week ending on 24th instant shows an increase of £100,000 in the Reserve of Notes, a decrease of £100,000 in Bullion, and a decrease of £1,500,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has increased to 37⅞ per cent. against 34⅝ per cent. last week. No alteration has been made in the Bank rate of discount, and Reuter's quotation of 3½ per cent. on 6 months' sight Bills in the open market is evidently a mistake. Bar Silver is rather firmer, the price in London having advanced to 52⅝d. to 52¾d. per oz. A shipment of £40,000 of the Metal has been made by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton for this port.

Sterling Exchange.—As is usual on Mail-days there has not been very much doing, but rates have kept steady throughout at yesterday's closing quotations. From Calcutta rates for Bank Bills are the same as here, and the feeling is weak—and from China also telegrams report an easier tendency. With the small amount of House Paper offering here, and with so little in the Eastern Market generally to support rates, it seems probable that our present quotations will not be maintained. They are as follows :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 1-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8⅜d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 8⅜d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 8 7-16d.	"

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100½ for demand and 99½ for 60 days' sight Paper.

In the Share Market there has been rather more doing to-day. Agra Bank shares have advanced to Rs. 140, and in some of the Press Companies' shares an advance has been established, and amongst them the Colaba Rs. 10, but East India have declined Rs. 15 and Fort Rs. 50 per share. In Spinning and Weaving shares the tendency has been generally downwards. Dhurumseys have declined Rs. 10 Fleming Rs. 10, and Prince of Wales Rs. 15. On the other hand, Manockjee Petits have advanced Rs. 20, Morarjees Rs. 10, and Sholapore Rs. 15 per share.

In Cotton there has been very little doing, the weather being still against shippers. Quotations are almost unchanged, viz :—

Good Sawgunied	Rs.	210	per candy.
" Oomra	"	210	"
F. G. F. do.	"	204	"
G. F. do	"	198	"
F. G. F. Dhollera...............	"	205	"
G. F. "	"	198	"

In Seeds the tendency of Guzerat Rapeseed is still upwards, as the stock is almost exhausted, and of Linseed also prices are very firm at Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt., and the selections offering are of very inferior quality.

Freights are almost unchanged, as although an attempt was made in the morning to raise the rate to Liverpool for steamer to £1-2-6. So little has been done during the day that the quotation must be considered a nominal one, and £1 would be accepted for a quantity. For the Continent the rate for Marseilles is £1-5s, for Venice £1, and for Trieste £1-5s. per ton, freight payable here at par. In sailing tonnage there is still nothing doing.

Coals are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	140
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. c.	705 xd.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	748½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	675
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do.	111

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	–	925
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.s.	1,060
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,160
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p. s.	2,000
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	93
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000		40 p.s.	1,400
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s.*	1,060
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.........	2,000	300	all	15 p.s.*	235
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10 p.s.*	77½
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	25 p.s.*	795
Cooria S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p s*	1,020
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	660
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	8,000	2,000	all	35 p.s.*	895
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.s*	1,250
Great Eastern.........	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,185
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	1,015
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	990
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	815
K. Muccojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	900
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	790
Madras U. Spinning.....	425	1,000	all	70 p s*	1,300
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	42
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	365
Manockjee Petit's........	2,500	1,000	all	50p.s*	1,360
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,280
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	272
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	945
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	650
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	800
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	355
Oriental	1,000	625	all	10 p.s*	780
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,160
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	865
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	850
Do do. ½ Share..	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1,005
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	775

*Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	820
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	107
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800½
Port Canning Land Company, Limited........	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	235

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,200
Abert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	965
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	615
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	670
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.s	490
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	125
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	76
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	510
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	800	300	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co..	352	1,000	all	100 do	870
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	250	50 do	1,200
French Press Co.........	300	500	all	75p.s.	375 xd.
Imperial Press Co.......	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	350	40 do	350
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co......	600	500	all	25 do	350
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	500
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,220
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	75p.s.	550

*Per Share for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.........	..	—	£20	218·3·0 p. c.	290
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	—	£20	130·14·6 do.	26
Ditto	..	—	£20	65·7·3 do.	72
Ditto	..	—	£20	21·13·1 do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	—	£100	1,000 do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	—	£18	196·3·15 do.	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½p.s	1,900
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	36 p. s.	300
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	19
Treacher and Co..	1,990	500	all	62½ p. s.	615
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	30

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 20th July 1878.

Open 1,268½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	91,504	0	0
Merchandise	1,84,666	0	0
Telegraph	927	0	0
Total Rs......	2,77,097	0	0
Corresponding Week last year, open 1,268½ miles ....Total Rs......	5,27,208	6	0
Decrease..........................	2,50,111	6	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The Ravenstandale, 1,174 tons, Captain S. Adamson, will sail to-day for Chittagong, in ballast.

The ship St. James, 1,162 tons, Captain F. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, 15th May, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The ship British India, 1,199 tons, Captain C. S. Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields with a cargo of 1,650 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

The barque Ariadne, 479 tons, Captain A. DeFoi, from Muscat, 18th July, bound for Pondicherry, with horses, dates, and two natives as passengers, put into this harbour on account of leakage.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Punjaub, 687 tons, Captain W. W. Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, 23rd July, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Apothecary, and Mrs. Rowland, and four children, Mr. G. Newnham, Mr. T. Newnham, Mr. Elseiz, and 48 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
25	Ariadne..................	DeFoi	Muscat, July 18.
26	Punjaub (s)..............	Allen..........	Kurrachee, July 23.
	St. James..................	Smith	Rangoon, May 15.
	British India(s)........	Thompson ...	Shields.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
26	Cathay(s)................	Dundas..........	Southampton.

The ship Ravenstandale, Adamson, to Chittagong, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.

22 Slieve Roe ....Campbell ......Liverpool, April 18.
Niobe..................Ralston ....Grimsby, April 11.

DEPARTURES.

July 22—Steamer Discoverer. Barque Laura.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Niobe—Beecroft.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 26.

From Liverpool.

India s—25 boxes bar soap, N F Gugrat.

From London.

British Statesman—12 cases gin, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Henry Bolckow s—1 case hardware and 1 case cut glass beads, Essoofbhoy Ebramjee.
Sydney Eggers—13 bales printing paper, The Times of India.

From Genoa.

Arabia s—100 cases claret, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 26.

For Liverpool.

Fannie Tucker—50 bales cotton waste, Luckmidass Muthooradass.
India s—250 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co ; 73 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 55 bales wool, Mottee Jetta.
European s—82½ cwts myrabollams, Remington and Co ; 44 bales wool, Heeranund Khildass ; 39 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 70 bales wool, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 200 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraz and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Joettaram Nanchund ; 10 bales cotton waste, Morleedhur Oursondass.

For London.

Reaper—650 cwts myrabollams, Forbes and Co ; 223½ cwts cowdies, Thacursee Ghella ; 94 cwts cowdies, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy.
Cathay s—3 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co ; 3½ cwts moyteeth, J P Khaluckdina ; 21 boxes silver coins (Rs 40,800), The C M Bank of I L and China ; 1 box gold bars (Rs 1,25,000), The Agra Bank.

For Marseilles.

Arabia s—2 bales carpets, C. Grondona ; 150 cwts. castoreseed, Hormusjee Rustomjee ; 237½ cwts. gingellyseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Genoa.

Arabia s—42 packages castoreseed, C. Grondona ; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 500 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

For Naples.

Arabia s—200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

For Venice.

Geelong s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Calcutta.

Ava s—86 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

For Hongkong.

China s—44 pieces E. teeth, Sallaythoy Jafferbhoy ; 64 cwts. sandalwood, S. N. Tulatee ; 97 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 25th July 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·632
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	78·2
Relative humidity of Air	·917
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)......	81·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	75·2
General Direction of Wind ......WSW, WNW, NW, W, WSW,	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	450
Fall of Rain	1·27
Total fall during the month	44·51
" " year	65·08
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th July...	0·05

HIGH COURT—July. 27.

(Before the Honorable the Chief Justice and the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

291-77—Shamrao for Pauper—Kesserbai vs Vullub Rowjee and others—Balkrishna and B—N N K and in person.

102-76—Jefferson and Payne—Nugindass Hurjeewandass and others vs Brijruttondass Brijmohundass and others—Prescot and Winter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 20.

Adye-Curran, Surg, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

July 24th.

Macnaghten, Major, 2nd Lt Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.
Sandwith, Major, 15th Bombay N I, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

July 25.

Erskine, Capt, Poona Horse, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—July 26

Howarth, Capt, The Buff, on sick leave, to England.
Harman, Capt, R A, on duty, to England.
Yorke, Lieut, 11th Regt, on duty, to England.
Kidd, Surg, on Med Cert, on duty, to England.
Harman, Lieut, 2nd Queen's, on sick leave, to England.
Sandwith, 15th Bombay N I, on sick leave, to England.
Erskine, Capt, Poona Horse, on duty, to Aden.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 25.)

Military Department.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years, service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from the date specified :—Lieut C W H Sealy, 17th July 1878.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the date specified :—Major G B Crispin, 20th July 1878.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamer of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every FRIDAY, soon after 5 p.m. The following are the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns—up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters—up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.

Late Letters, for the Overland Mails, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-40 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Wednesday and Saturday.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

No after-packet will be made up at the General Post Office and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office is established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting			
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.		
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country ..	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	12 NOON.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattywar, and Kutch	4-30 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	6 P.M. of previous day.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapolee, and Rutnagherrie	10 A.M.	Do.	8-30 A.M.	...
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Ry. as far as Poona for Oorun and Panwel.	5-30 A.M.	Do.	6 P.M. of previous day.	...
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Ry. as far as Nandgaum..	7 A.M.	Do.	Do.	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

CALENDAR FOR JULY & AUGUST, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon........................ 30th, 2h. 31·6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 27	......	5 37	6 36	9 56 m 9 19 a	2 47 m 3 53 a
Sun. 28	8th Sunday after Trinity	5 37	6 35	10 38 m 10 15 a	3 43 m 4 39 a
Mon. 29	......	5 37	6 35	11 14 m 11 4 a	4 32 m 5 20 a
Tues. 30	English Mail expected.	5 38	6 35	11 52 m 11 47 a	5 17 m 5 59 a
Wed. 31	......	5 38	6 34	0 26 a	5 37 m 6 37 a
August. Th. 1	Lammas Day.	5 38	6 34	0 32 m 1 3 a	6 40 m 7 17 a
Fri. 2	......	5 39	6 34	1 17 m 1 38 a	7 22 m 7 75 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

WHITE—July 23rd, at Bhownuggur, Kathiawad, of acute diarrhœa, Charles White, C. E., son of the late B. White, Esq., Inspector General of Hospitals, Bombay Army.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CONLAN—July 18th, at Rawulpindi, the wife of Mr. H. J. Conlan, of a son.

O'KEEFE.—July 22nd, at Calcutta, Countess Mary, wife of J. W. O'Keefe, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CRABBE—HICKMAN—July 22nd, at St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. S. B. Taylor, Henry James Crabbe to Gertrude Florence Hickman.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1878.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* will be pleased to learn that the question of *final* medical boards on sick officers of the European army, arriving in Bombay, has been settled entirely in accordance with its views as to the absurdity of the system which has hitherto prevailed. The Commander-in-Chief, having represented the faults of the present system to the Government of India, a resolution has been issued to the effect that officers of the British Service, not employed on the Staff, are to be in future exempted from examination by a medical board at the port of embarkation, provided they have been passed by a medical committee in the divisions or districts in which they may be serving, and recommended for leave to proceed homewards. In fact, the medical man attending a patient will be now heard, as to whether change of air and scene are likely to be the best restoratives. Special rules on the subject will be shortly published by the Adjutant General.

One is sometimes tempted to speak of the government of this country as "an organized hypocrisy," to use one of Lord Beaconsfield's celebrated phrases ; but organization implies will and capacity, and great Anglo-Indian officials are, as a rule, unconscious hypocrites. They sincerely believe that their sole anxiety in life is to promote the welfare of the people, and anything like criticism of their motives excites in them, therefore, a lively feeling of irritation at human ingratitude ; yet it is apparent to any outsider that, misled by their own prejudices and by theories of administration to which they think everything must bend, they with the best intentions confer gifts upon the natives, and especially upon the agricultural class, which are calamities in disguise. We might select, by way of example, Sir Richard Temple's threatened action as regards the pasture lands of the Deccan, which he proposes to transfer in a lump to the charge of the Forest Department, without consideration for the rights,—we will not say of the wandering Bhils, although they also have customary rights of pasturage and cultivation which should not be rashly taken from them,—but even of the ordinary Hindoo peasantry, whom the harshness of the Revenue Survey in assessing to the payment of land revenue all the village lands formerly held in common has driven to seek forage for their cattle in the waste highlands near the sources of the rivers. The Governor of Bombay, stimulated to action in this direction by a despatch in which the Secretary of State lays special stress on the value of forests, seems to be bent on cramming the work of years into a few weeks, and to be regardless of the immense amount of harm he may do by the confiscation of rights which are possibly worth a great deal more to the people than all the forests he can hope to plant or save from destruction.

But the most conspicuous instance of the official blundering which has its origin in self-righteousness is afforded by Mr. Cockerell's Bill to afford relief to the Deccan ryot, who is crushed beneath a load of debt, and cannot find the means wherewith either to till his land or to pay his rent to the State unless he borrows money from a usurer. The State, represented by the virtuous Sir Richard Temple, who is the real author of Mr. Cockerell's Bill, steps forward and says to the wretched ryot :—"We are "very sorry for you, and in order to give you "relief we will put every possible obstacle in "the way of your getting money on loan in "future." The possibility that the State demand for revenue has anything to do with the distressed condition of the ryot cannot, of course, be entertained for a moment. Sir Richard is evidently possessed, like so many other able Anglo-Indians, with the fixed idea that the land tax in the Deccan is the "unearned increment" of political economists, which the State is bound to appropriate to itself, that this often imaginary surplus must remain in the hands of the cultivator after full remuneration has been allowed for capital and labour, and that, come what may, it must be paid even if the people who pay it have nothing left afterwards to live upon. The rent, he practically says, is not theirs, and they ought to have enough to live on without it. Yet, looking at facts and setting aside economical theories and the bounden duty of the Governor of Bombay to get his rent in, we know that the ryots cannot afford to keep on their holdings without the aid of the capitalist, and that to think of improving their condition by diminishing the number of the securities they can pledge, erecting new barriers to protect them from their creditors, and so merely increasing the rate of interest at which they must borrow or depriving them of the chance of borrowing at all, is as sensible a plan as it would be to abolish pawnbrokers' shops for the purpose of doing away with poverty in England. There is but one way of improving agriculture in the Deccan. Let the Government create a right of property in the land and sell it to people who have the capital required for farming. The money-lenders now are in many cases really zemindars, the ryots being their labourers attached to the soil. Let this state of facts be recognized, or let the Government itself advance money to set the ryots free. Either course might have good results, but the hypocritical pretence of freeing the ryots from the grasp of the merciless usurer can only have the mischievous result of perpetuating the poverty of the agricultural class and ultimately throwing a large area of land in the Deccan out of cultivation. The strangely obstinate and even fanatical determination of the Indian Government to reserve its own revenue systems as beyond discussion in the consideration of the changes required in order to improve the economic condition of the country, and on no account to encourage private enterprise by permitting individuals to acquire an absolute right of property in land, has had the effect of making the State everywhere,—except in the flourishing province of Bengal, which enjoys the advantages of a permanent settlement,—the ally of a pauperised tenantry and the patron of a clumsy and barbarous agriculture. Only the sense of secure possession will induce a cultivator to lay out money in planting trees, irrigating his fields, and stimulating the productiveness of the soil by putting manure into the land. The Government, however, is afraid of making anything about the land secure except the payment of its own land revenue, and the consequence of this distrust is that even the security of the revenue itself in many parts of India is now endangered. It is in vain for the Government, while it refuses to consider the main cause of the wretched state of cultivation and cultivators in India, to imagine that it can do good by constructing canals, preserving forests, or by any other costly expedient which the ryot in the long run must pay for. The poor wretch has not, usually, the means of paying for the water brought to the boundary of his field, nor has he the heart to take his proper share in accomplishing any work of improvement. Still more absurd and cruel is it to legislate for his good by lessening the number and value of the articles on which he has hitherto raised money from year to year, and trying in every way to prevent him from getting the little capital without which he and his family must starve. Until the Government discerns that its true interest is to ally itself with individual enterprise and capital, Indian agriculture and the fortunes of the cultivators must continue to go from bad to worse.

About the middle of last year the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay resolved upon introducing an amended Abkari Bill, because it had been found that the law regulating the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors and the drawing and sale of toddy was defective, especially with regard to the transport of liquor from one place to another. According to the Hon'ble Mr. Rogers, who at first took charge of the new bill, the revenue from abkari taxes had seriously decreased because the former laws were not sufficient to prevent smuggling, and because as different systems prevailed in Bombay and the mofussil, revenue officers could not realise as much abkari taxation as it was imagined they could if one uniform system of collection prevailed. The new bill also professed to have a high moral purpose, as its promoters imagined in some way that the amendment of the old abkari laws would discourage the vice of drinking among the people. All this was very well, and at first sight Mr. Rogers' bill appeared to be a very desirable piece of legislation ; but when it came before the Legislative Council for discussion, some of its unexplained features were brought to light, and then it turned out to be of a piece with the arbitrary kind of legislation which characterised the Presidency Jurisdiction Bill, now happily a shadow of the past. The ingenious promoters had been much annoyed by the fact that certain land proprietors in Salsette professed to have an absolute right of ownership in their land, which right enabled them to do what they pleased with the trees grown upon their lands and exempted them from taxation and assessment in respect of all the produce of these lands. The promoters aforesaid accordingly endeavoured to acquire power over these lands and their produce and no doubt if they had been successful the desired augmentation of abkari revenue would have been obtained, but it so happened that the proprietors were wealthy men who were quite determined to fight for their rights in the High Court, if necessary, against the Bombay Government. They individually and collectively prepared petitions, setting forth the grounds on which they claimed exemptions from the taxation which the bill designed to inflict upon them. They quoted documents granted long ago by the East India Company giving them a perpetual exemption from taxation upon the produce of their lands, and contended that, as Her Majesty's Government had accepted all the responsibilities of the Company, the Bombay Government had now no power to interfere with their exceptionally acquired rights and immunities, and that if it did so interfere the action would be unjustifiable unless compensation were granted for the interference. The East India Company indentures were submitted to the Advocate General, Mr. Marriott, who delighted the wishes of the revenue officers by shaping a legal opinion to the effect that the only estate which could claim the rights and immunities contended for was the Poway estate, in the island of Salsette, which had been assigned in 1837 to Framjee Cowasjee by the East India Company, and that the claims set up by the petitioners who possessed other estates in Salsette could not be sustained. The bill was accordingly brought into the Legislative Council framed so as to exempt the Poway estate alone ; and, as it might have been inconvenient to have more bother about the matter, the bill also contained a clause designed to debar the petitioners other than the proprietors of that estate from any right of appeal to the High Court against any proceedings which might be taken by Government under the new law. This interference with the jurisdiction of the High Court was bitterly criticised and opposed by the non-official members of the Legislative Council, and the subject was also discussed by us with considerable prominence. All was in vain, however. The official majority, as is their wont, went steadily on like a flock of sheep after their leader, which in this case was Mr. Ashburner, who had taken charge of the measure. The non-officials protested again and again ; they urged that at all events no harm could be done if the question whether the petitioners' claims were just or not were settled by the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court, as if Government were right it would be declared to be so, and if the petitioners were wrong they would have to pay the costs of presuming they were right. Mr. Ashburner and his colleagues, however, said practically that there was no need of a High Court decision when they had the opinion of such a lawyer as Mr. Marriott, and the bill passed through stage after stage until it was read a third time and passed.

This marked the first great step in the new abkari legislation. The Salsette proprietors, who could not accept Mr. Marriott's opinion so complacently as the official members of the Legislative Council did, now resolved to appeal to the Government of India. They sent copies of the indentures upon which they relied, and pointed out that the East India Company had given them the same rights and immunities as had been granted to the proprietors of the Poway estate. The result of this final appeal is creditable to the Governor-General, who appears to have determined that there must be a line drawn somewhere as regards the insolence of officials who aspire to set their proceedings above the power of the High Court. The bill was sent back again to the Bombay Government together with certain instructions, and the next we hear of it is its re-introduction into the Legislative Council at the meeting which was held on Saturday last. Mr. Ashburner produced his pet once more, and made a short speech on the occasion of presenting it. He said that the Viceroy had signified his willingness to consent to the bill already passed by the Council *with three trifling exceptions*. The hon. gentleman must have felt the proceedings of himself and his colleagues sorely in need of whitewashing when he ventured to make this statement. Let us see what he called "three trifling exceptions." One is that the Viceroy declined a section to make it perfectly clear that opium is not intended to come under the operation of the bill—which is by no means a trifling exception to the class of merchants who are interested in the valuable opium trade. Another is that the Viceroy, admitting the claims set up by the petitioners under the East India Company's indentures, has practically ordered the Bombay Government to drop the prey which it had most unjustly attempted to seize in Salsette at the expense of a body of private property holders. The third of Mr. Ashburner's "trifling exceptions" is that the Viceroy has declined to permit the revenue officials of this Presidency to set themselves above the High Court. In fact, the three trifling exceptions included all the grounds of the opposition which was raised against the bill both in the Legislative Council and the public press ; moreover, they are equivalent to a pretty hard slap in the face to the Advocate General who gave the opinion which led the official majority of the Legislative Council to believe that they could arbitrarily override the rights claimed on behalf of the Salsette property holders, and to those ambitious gentlemen who sought to deprive the High Court judges of a portion of their jurisdiction. It may seem a mere trifle to Mr. Ashburner to attempt to deprive the community of the justice which Her Majesty's High Court was established to provide for all classes of her subjects ; it may also appear a trifle to him to use the power of an Indian local Government to confiscate the rights of private individuals in the face of the solemnly-executed charters of Her Majesty's Government ; but every right-thinking individual, who has not been intoxicated by place and pay and the consequently-accruing arrogance, will not fail to feel gratified at the blow which the Government of India has deemed it necessary to strike at the unconstitutional proceedings which accompanied the earlier stages of the Bombay Government's precious Abkari Bill. Heaven alone knows what would become of the country if officials of the Temple and Ashburner type were allowed to override the functions of our courts of law and justice at their own sweet will !

INDIAN METEORLOGY.*

Some short time ago one of the daily papers in the benighted Presidency, with a not unusual want of prudence and good taste, performed the ungrateful operation of looking a gift horse in the mouth, and not content with a 'small mercy,' abused it as worthless ; but there are circumstances in which, notwithstanding the unconditional spirits of the old proverb, we cannot help thinking that it is quite justifiable in those who have the interests of the public in their care to criticize the gifts which a paternal Government in the plenitude of its mercy thinks fit to bestow upon its people ; and we regard the "Telegraphic weather report for all India" as a gift open to such criticism. We do not by any means go as far as our contemporary when he declares 'without one *if* or *but'* that "meteorology is the all-important science that the Government ought systematically to study ;" but that the Government of India is at present acting wisely in endeavouring to promote, by the aid of a special department, the study of the meteorology of India, is, we think, a self-evident proposition.

Notwithstanding the valuable results already obtained from the special labours of such men as Prinsep, Sykes, General Strachey, Hennessy, and others who have from time to time studied the meteorology of India under various conditions and from different aspects ; the whole of the knowledge which we now possess upon this important subject is but a tithe of what we may expect to glean as the result of a few years' observations of the meteorological phenomena of the country, carried on on a systematic and scientific basis. Take, as an example, the most important question connected with the subject with which we can deal, and we fancy there will be few willing to dispute with us, as to the immense advantages the country must ultimately derive from a knowledge of the causes which, operating upon the atmosphere of India and its surrounding seas, influence or decide the recurrence of the annual monsoon, and qualify or determine the amount of rainfall by which it is accompanied. With the experience of the last decade before us, we can scarcely fail to recognise how important—how essential, to the interests, not merely of the agricultural population but to the Government itself and the people at large, it is, that every possible endeavour should be made to enable the public to form some estimate of the probability or otherwise of a deficiency in the rainfall during a given season. Absolute foreknowledge of such a meteorological phenomenon as the failure of the annual rains, which produced the late famine, cannot be expected—not at least until the science of meteorology has advanced very many degrees beyond its present stage—on the road to perfection ; but if the progress of the science would place us in such a position that we could some months or even weeks in advance of the period when the rainfall becomes due, prognosticate, with some degree of reliance upon our data, what the nature of the ensuing season would be, the benefits we would thereby derive would be almost incalculable, and this is a result which we may fairly expect to obtain after a reasonable time from the labours of the Meteorological Department.

Every schoolboy knows the general theory of the monsoons, and the causes which, under the normal condition of its circumstances, lead to its being accompanied by such a copious rainfall ; and most of us can point out the reasons why the rainfall at Matheran should reach two hundred inches, while here in Bombay we get but eighty or eighty-five inches, and in these two groups of facts, thus generally known, we have data all-sufficient with the aid of observations carried over an adequate area and during a sufficient number of years, to enable us to ascertain what are the abnormal causes which, occurring from time to time at intervals of greater or less extent, result in a partial or total failure either of the monsoon or its accompanying rainfall ; and these causes having once been reliably ascertained, we can thereafter, from the fact of their recurrence in more or less modified forms, prognosticate with a considerable degree of certainty the probable characteristics of an approaching season ; and this is what we may term the grand problem of Indian meteorology. Of scarcely less importance is the subject of cyclones, their causes, and attendant circumstances, but this subject has received far more attention and has been more thoroughly and completely investigated than the one to which we have above alluded, and consequently we possess far more information with regard to it. Indeed, our cyclonic knowledge is now such that we understand Mr. Blanford to consider that the formation of a cyclone can be determined from a very early period of its existence, and so watched and tested by the aid of ascertained theories and facts that such a phenomenon cannot now occur without affording timely notice of its approaching terrors ; and this is precisely the amount of knowledge which we desire with relation to the monsoon—that is, to be enabled to foretell, with some degree of certainty, its probable occurrence, its retardation, or acceleration, and the probability of an excessive or a deficient rainfall accompanying it.

We are not ourselves very deeply versed in meteorological science, and we would not therefore wish to advance any theories of our own either upon the subject itself or the way in which it ought to be treated, but we are strongly of opinion that wide and valuable as is the area subject to the influence of the S. W. monsoon which exists in India, it is not sufficient to enable the questions we have just stated to be treated solely upon the basis of the data collectable within its limits. The monsoon rises at a considerable distance from the south-west coast of India, and progressing towards the north and east, breaks along the sea line and over the land ; and here in India we can consequently only watch the causes and circumstances attendant upon the monsoon in the completion or latter end of its course. But can it for a moment be supposed that these causes and these circumstances are the only ones which effect the character of each successively recurring monsoon ? Most certainly not ; and as far as the rainfall is concerned, we should most decidedly infer from the most ordinary principles of physical geography, that it is, so to speak, to the birthplace of the monsoon that we must look for the data requisite to enable us to judge of the probable quantity of rain which will accompany it in any given year. A moment's consideration will prove our position. The rainfall of the monsoon is not formed *in* India, but is *brought to* India by the monsoon ; if, therefore, the atmosphere in which the monsoon is formed, or through which it passes on its way to our shores, should through any cause or cause be unusually deficient in moisture, it matters not what conditions exist in this country at the time of the arrival of the monsoon, so long as its source and course are deficient in moisture so long will the rainfall accompanying it be deficient, and deficient in proportion to the amount of the abnormal want of humidity to which it has been exposed or under which it has been formed. Unfortunately the fact that the monsoon has its origin at sea, prevents the establishment of observatories to notice and record the conditions attendant from year to year upon its formation and progress ; but this fact does not wholly close the door against enquiries of the kind. The number of British mercantile ships which annually pass and repass the southern limits of the South-West monsoon is very great, and we have no doubt that the Government if they wished to do so, could easily offer sufficient inducement to the captains of these vessels to induce them to note and record the physical conditions and phenomena occurring under their notice, such as their barometrical and theometrical, and when possible hygrometrical variations, more especially (if such observations can be successfully conducted at sea) the humidity of the atmosphere. Such observations as these, however numerous, would be to a great extent unsatisfactory, no guarantee of their accuracy could be exacted, and consequently errors would be likely to creep in, not only from the use of imperfect instruments, the want of accuracy in noting and recording the various observations made, but from other causes equally beyond the control of the Government. But taken in the mass, much information of a tolerably reliable nature would be obtained and the average results of a great number of observations would undoubtedly give an approximation to the truth, especially if, as might easily be done the instruments employed were tested and their errors ascertained at Calcutta, Bombay, or Madras, or whatever other port the various vessels might proceed to. We are no advocates of reckless or unnecessary expenditure on the part of the Government, but we do think that a few thousand rupees expended in this manner would result at no distant period in the obtaining of really valuable information as to the causes of the abnormal conditions which produce a deficiency of the annual rainfall in India, of the lamentable results of which we have so recently had such telling proof.

We have devoted so much space to the above remarks that we can only briefly notice the works enumerated in the foot-note, and which have been lying on our table for some time. The fourth and fifth of these works accompany each other and form a valuable hand book of the meteorology of India, as well as of that practical portion of the science itself which consists in the observation and collection of the data required for the formation of its theories. In these works Mr. Blanford tells us that he has proposed to do for Indian meteorology what Dr. Jerdon did for Indian zoology—namely, place within the reach of the public such knowledge as is already possessed on the subject, and pointing out in what respects it is imperfect, show how the imperfection is to be remedied. With this view he gives his readers a plain and lucid account of the science and its principles, the objects it aims at, and a full and detailed description of the various instruments and apparatus by the aid of which observations are effected. Pointing out where and under what conditions amateurs may lend effectual aid to the advancement of the science, he gives such complete and yet simply-worded instructions in the manipulation of the instruments required and the data obtained from them, as ought to render it within the power of the most ordinary intelligent man to take the subject up with interest to himself and profit to the public at large. The other three works will be read with interest only by those who are acquainted with the subject treated of, although of necessity the voluminous tables contained in the first work contain much information of general interest, which we regret the pressure on our space prevents our analyzing here. The third work mentioned in our footnote contains three articles, the first of which contributed by Mr. Elliott, the Meteorological Reporter for Bengal, contains the results of some observations he made in connection with the "storms in Bengal in 1876 ;" and is a valuable contribution to the subject. Mr. Hill, the M. R. to the N. W. P. Government, supplies an interesting article "on the rainfall of Benares," and its relation to the variations of the wind ; and Mr. Blanford contributes a paper "on the diurnal variation of the barometer at Indian stations."

Mr. Chambers, the Meteorological Reporter to the Bombay Government, has, we see from the Administration report, been engaged upon a paper treating of the wind registers of Kurrachee, and has communicated a paper on the diurnal variations of the winds of Bermuda to the Royal Society, and from the extract given from his report he appears to have thrown considerable energy and interest in the working of his department. Indeed, Mr. Chambers seems to be quite as enthusiastic in the pursuit of meteorological knowledge as Mr. Blanford himself, and has not only contributed much valuable information to the science itself, but has shown considerable ingenuity and attention in dealing with the mechanical operations of taking observations. He is, we understand, at present engaged in studying the subject of wind-waves, with the object of rendering them more correct in their indications—a *desideratum* which his department will no doubt fully appreciate. His remarks upon the various stations in India are of considerable interest, and show how thoroughly he enters into the spirit of his work.

With regard to local rain reports within the Bombay Presidency, we would like to suggest the advantage of having the rainfall records kept by the Meteorological Department, and those of the Sanitary Commissioner's stations, kept on a uniform plan, and not as now brought down to different hours of the day. For instance, as it is, we now get the Fort and Colaba registers for each day up to 6 p. m. *only*, while the Colaba register is made up to 12 p. m., or midnight of the preceding night, thus causing a difference of eighteen hours in the value of the two reports. The three registers are thus useless for the purpose of comparison to any person not having access to them as kept at the different stations.

Here we must conclude our notice of these valuable works, regretting that we are unavoidably prevented from even alluding to many of the interesting questions and subjects treated of in them.

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* 1. Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, by Henry F. Blanford, Calcutta, 1878.
2. Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1876-77.
3. Indian Meteorological Memoirs, vol I., part II. Calcutta, 1878.
4. The Indian Meteorologist's Vade-Mecum, by H. F. Blanford. Calcutta : Thacker, Spink and Co., 1877.
5. Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India, by H. F. Blanford. Calcutta, 1877.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT AT MALTA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MALTA, July 4.

Saturday last was a grand *fête* day and the annual Malta race meeting was held at Citta-Vecchia. These races and other festive proceedings are intended to commemorate the discovery and frustration of a deeply laid plot and conspiracy of the Turkish slaves in the island to massacre the Grand Master and Knight of St. John and all the Christians on the anniversary of the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul about a hundred years ago.

There were four races run—one for all donkeys, one for ponies, one for mules, and the last for mares ; all were ridden by Maltese boys, without saddles or bridles. Each jock was armed with a short piece of rope in each hand with which he belaboured his steed as he urged him on his wild career ; they stuck on nobly and went at a tremendous pace. The racecourse was the public road, and a particularly hard public road it was too ! The Governor and suite, with a large number of visitors, were present, and appeared much entertained by the novel spectacle. A stone grand stand had been erected for their accommodation, from which a good view of the running could be obtained. A band of Maltese musicians enlivened the meeting. The winners were rewarded with flags of honour, embroidered in gold and silver, and were carried in a triumphal procession through the streets accompanied by the band. The return from the races was a scene of great excitement ; all the hack carriages in Malta had been engaged for some days beforehand for the occasion, and as they were hired at a greatly enhanced rate, the expenses were shared by as many as could be packed into them. All the horses in these vehicles were decorated with bright coloured artificial flowers, and had strips of coloured rags streaming in the wind ; tall flag poles with flags two feet wide or so were borne aloft by the occupants of some of the carriages, while smaller flags of various colours were waived from others. Thus adorned, they rattled home at racing speed and gave a brilliant effect to what would otherwise have been but a sober-coloured scene. As they neared Valletta crowds of people lined the road to see the fun ; every door had its knot of visitors seated either just inside the little vestibule or overflowing on to the pavement ; all were as sedate and quiet as possible ; chaff seems to be quite unknown, and to see the orderly behaviour of the good folks one would suppose that intoxicating drinks were equally so. Fast and furious driving, clouds of dust, deep-toned voices singing in harmony, and everyone in high spirits, but no drunkenness or rough play. Vendors of ices were doing a merry trade amongst them, and old fellows with long wooden kegs of iced water supplied the wants of the thirsty. In the evening the church at Saint Antonio and the streets of the village leading to it were beautifully illuminated, the whole of the façade of the church was a sheet of light of various colours, marking elegant and appropriate devices ; a highly respectable and very orderly crowd of sight-seers promenaded the streets and several bands discoursed sweet music. The Band of the 9th Regiment N. I. had been kindly lent by Colonel Thompson and the officers of the regiment for the evening, and delighted the Maltese with its excellent performance ; the men singing the words in the Valentine gallop was much applauded. A pyrotechnic display and a torchlight procession wound up the evening's entertainment. Ginger beer, lemonade, cakes and ices were handed about, but there was no intoxication, and an example was set of how a very agreeable evening may be spent by holiday seekers of all classes without the excitement of strong drinks.

Cards of invitation to witness sports of sorts on Tuesday were issued by the officers of the Cavalry Brigade, but the death of poor Colonel H. King, commanding the 13th Regiment Bengal Infantry, on that morning, necessitated its postponement. The Colonel had been ill for some time from the effects of a chill, and after lingering for several days, without much hope of his recovery being entertained, he sank and died at an early hour on Tuesday morning. The funeral took place in the evening and was attended by every officer off duty in full dress. The firing party was formed of his regiment, and in addition to its own band, the bands of the 31st Bengal N. I., and the Ghoorkas also attended. The procession was a very long one. The officers in fours, according to rank, followed ; it was formed at the head of the Pieta creek about a quarter of a mile from the Protestant cemetery. The cemetery is full of shrubs and pretty flowers, and is kept very carefully and well. It is crowded with graves, and the greatest variety of monumental talent is displayed. Crosses are the commonest method of marking the spot where the loved one rests, and the texts are generally well selected, and breathe words of comfort to those that are left behind, as well as hope for those gone before. The Mahomedan writers recommend those that are dejected in mind to visit the cities of the dead, and there to meditate on the transitory nature of the glory of the world. Some people shun such places, dreading the melancholy mood ; but undertaken in a quiet and reverend spirit, a saunter through a graveyard hath its uses, and the ten minutes so spent in a quiet English churchyard, before entering the sacred building, is a fit preparation for the service that follows.

The week has been prolific of reports of sorts ; their general purport is in favour of our moving along back to India. It is said that we shall probably be sent in two detachments, the ships returning to Malta for the second instalment after having landed the first in Bombay ; but nothing is known yet for certain. The idea seems to be that the first batch will go very soon. This is the most received opinion, but it is varied as before with every shade of rumour. In the meantime the Native Infantry troops are hard at work practising on the ranges at Pembroke camp, and getting accustomed to their new Martini-Henry rifles. Many of the officers from the camp at Saint Antonio have been allowed to occupy houses in the neighbouring villages, returning to sleep at night in camp. As the heat is getting severe, and duststorms are prevalent, this must be a great comfort to them. I must now close for the post.

THE BOMBAY LICENCE ACT, 1878.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Collector of Bombay has at last issued certain lists of persons liable to be taxed under this detestable Act ; and, if the Act was hated before the publication of these lists, when examined by the public it will be found to be still more objectionable.

The lists are signed "F. F. Arbuthnot," but I should say they are the work of a clerk on "tenpence an hour." A glance down the list is amusing for anyone not included in it. Unfortunate gunsmiths, plumbers, and so on are not to carry on their business from 18th August to 1st January without paying Rs.150 ; and bootmakers, saddlers, and milliners have the pleasure of paying Rs. 200 for that period "towards providing means for the relief and prevention of famine" according to the Act, but according to my view for the relief of distressed Governors and Members of Council who are well-known to be in a very destitute condition.

Sir, I propose that the Sheriff be requested to call a public meeting of all those whose names are entered in these obnoxious lists, and that a permanent committee of traders be appointed to continue to agitate for the repeal of this Act until its object is attained.

We have been told in England that the only way to attain our rights is to agitate ! agitate !! agitate !!! Let us do so, but of course in a strictly constitutional manner.

July, 26. B.

A DENIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I observe in your issue of the 19th instant that "Fact" draws attention to the dilapidated state of a portion of the wall belonging to the Girgaum Paper Factory, and brings to notice that the complaints made to the inspector in charge of the district were futile. In reference thereto I have to say that no portion of the wall of the Girgaum Paper Factory is in a dilapidated state, and "Fact" would oblige me by pointing out what seems to him a fact.

BABAJEE CASSINATHJEE,
Manager, Girgaum Paper Mills.

Bombay, July 25.

CONDITION OF THE AURUNGABAD CANTONMENT—A CONTRADICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me to contradict the statement made by a correspondent of the *Times of India* regarding this Cantonment. I have been asked to do so.

The "ravages of cholera" have not "claimed many victims in the cantonment ;" certainly there were fatal cases which were sent in a collapsed state to the cholera hospital in camp, which is within the cantonment limit and not "two miles" away from it ! The veracious penny-a-liner must know, unless a native that the cholera patients were removed as a precautionary measure and on sanitary grounds to the camp ; but he makes one to infer that we were hard-hearted enough to remove the "sufferer to die from his kith and kin !" So, all those who are sent to the camp must die ! eh ? We were highly amused at the two effusions anent this station that appeared in the *Times of India*.

Cholera has greatly abated ; only two cases yesterday, none fatal. I enclose my card.

Aurungabad, July 24. X.

REPLY TO AN ENQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to the paragraph headed "An Enquiry" in your yesterday's issue, I am of opinion that the suit should be filed in the proper Court having jurisdiction to try it. But one cannot be a judge and advocate in the same cause for the same parties. This rule has been practically enforced in the High Courts here. A barrister holding brief for a defendant in a case, if raised to the bench during that capacity, naturally and rightly declines to hear it, if it happens to come before him for trial. He refers it to some other judge of his own motion, or on the mere application of parties, or their counsel. It is, I am [illegible], a well-known and well-established rule of conduct in such cases, and one full of wisdom and common fairness. If the vakil-judge referred to having jurisdiction to try the second suit declines on application to transfer it to some other judge competent to do so, I have no doubt that an order will be granted for its trial by a perfect stranger to the parties, on an application based on a proper statement of these facts, to his official superior. The querist says, "a suit in connection with the last suit." This is a very vague statement. What objection can he have if it is a different cause of action, and a new set of facts altogether. The ex-vakil for the defendant may be well depended on to do justice between the parties, if there is no stronger reason against his trying it.

I think this is more a question of judicial etiquette or good taste than of right or law for a suitor to raise.

Bombay, July 18. LEX.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KHADERABAD (JAULNA), July 20.

It is as strange as it is true, and there is no gainsaying it in the matter of sanitation in the Hyderabad State, that it is deplorably neglected, and that, too, at the cost of many valuable lives. I only take this place,—a small hamlet—as an instance, the insanitary condition of which is overlooked *in toto* by our popular *hakeem*, Jamsetjee Manockjee. The man, however, is crippled for want of funds ; he says, "the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak." No wonder, then, that cholera has broken out in this place ; it was very severe a few days ago, but thank God the disease is now subsiding. A few cases occur occasionally, but so long as the public health is neglected, so long will epidemics in one form or another lurk about the place. The Superintendent of Police of the camp has deemed it advisable to place Khaderabad in quarantine, by preventing the people of the camp and Sudder Bazaar from having ingress to the infected place. Thanks are due for the stringent measures adopted by the military and medical authorities for trying to ward off the disease from the military station, which up to date is very healthy, except as to minor complaints.

"Charity never faileth." A wealthy Marwaree the other day purchased the pasturage contract for Rs. 1,100 from the British authorities, and has, with his usual liberality, "let" the pasturage to everyone possessing cattle free of cost. This will be a sure means of bringing back the unfortunate *gaolies* who were lately compelled to leave the station to look out for "fresh fields and pastures new."

The *Abkhari* contract was sold a few weeks ago for Rs. 31,000. This don't look as if the Jaulnaites were teetotallers. The Aurungabad Abkhari contract was purchased for Rs. 26,000. The duty on mohwa flowers is five rupees per 126 seers or *pulla*.

UPPER SIND IN DANGER.

We regret much to learn from a letter, dated 17th July, from one of our Sukkur correspondents, that things are still in a dreadful way in Upper Sind. The Kashmor and Begari Bund on which Government have spent more than ten lacs of rupees, has breached at the seventh mile. The breach is 400 feet long, and closing is hopeless. Thus once again the hopes of the cultivators will be blasted. The country will be swept over (is being), and all the *kharif* cultivation has been sown to a larger extent than usual. The Jacobabad zemindars who live and cultivate along the Begari, will be utterly ruined, as they have all incurred large expenses this season in the clearing and forming branch canals, purchase of seed, &c., in full confidence that the stability of the bund had been quite secured. Large tracts of kharif land had been sown ; other large portions were in preparation by the plough ; money, seed, and labour—all are now gone ; and the poor fellows ruined. The mischief is not confined to the Jacobabad district, but extends in a lesser degree to Shikarpoor and Sukkur, where the floods are gradually spreading. The "Sind" canal which is 37 miles long and 60 feet wide, has breached near the mouth, submerged Abad Melani, and destroyed the standing kharif crops near Lakhi, a town of very ancient date. One zemindar alone had some 1,400 begas of rice and jowari cultivation destroyed, and the water, still rising in the river—15 feet 2 inches by the Bukkur guage. Some of the Begari breaches have been fortunately got under control, but the large one in the Kashmior and Begari bund seems to be hopeless. The Ghotki bund has given way, and most probably the town of Ghotki will be submerged. Ghotki is rather an important little town of nearly 4,000 inhabitants. It is the head quarters of the Rohri deputy collectorate, and boasts a court house, municipality, twelve policemen, and a cattle pound ! The principal persons of importance residing in it are holy men called Pirs, and the only object of interest to be seen is a musjid, constructed of burnt brick about 146 years ago, by a Syud of great sanctity named Masan Shah. The town was nearly gone last year notwithstanding the prayers of the Pirs, and perhaps this season's cataclysm may make a clean sweep of all ! Mr. Foreman, the Deputy Collector, left Sukkur for Ghotki on the evening of the 16th. The present floods seem to be nearly as bad as those in 1874, when the western *let* assumed such alarming proportions that there was little hope of saving Jacobabad from its devastating effects. If the river rises much more, we fear Jacobabad is doomed, and the new railway banks will suffer considerably. We expect to hear of the trains being stopped.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

We understand that Mr. Schaumburg is now at work upon an elaborately designed picture, representing a street scene in Bhopal, the first of a series of up-country views, illustrative of Indian life and scenery which he purposes painting. How is it, by the way, that we never have an exhibition of pictures in Calcutta now ? Almost we are persuaded to wish for Sir Richard Temple back again.—*Indian Daily News.*

Can we credit it ?—We hear from Mysore that Mr. Harman has returned to that city after touring about a portion of the Mysore District. He has been taking an English plough about with him to show the ryots, who have already ordered over fifty ! And yet some of our would-be wise ones say it is absurd to expect the ryots to take to an improved plough, that native agriculture is perfection, and that Mr. Harman cannot improve it. How their faith in their inert [illegible] be shaken !—*Bangalore Examiner.*

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PROMOTION.

LONDON JULY 26.

Major Steward, of the Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S ANNUITY.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The House of Commons last night agreed to an annuity of £10,000 to be given to H. R. H. Prince Arthur (Duke of Connaught). A dilatory amendment was brought forward by Sir Charles Dilke inquiring for precedents, but it was rejected by 320 against 33 votes.

The prorogation of Parliament is fixed for the 20th August.

ITALY.

ROME, JULY 25.

The agitation in Italy respecting the Tyrol and Trieste is subsiding.

His Holiness the Pope meditates sending a Pontifical Internuncio to England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JULY 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Manora, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Bombay Mails of the 5th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, JULY 25, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats moderate enquiry.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	114
Bar Silver	52⅝ to ¾

The Manchester Market has been firm.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£8,400,000	Inc. £100,000
Bills Discounted	£17,400,000	Dec. £1,500,000
Bullion	£22,200,000	Dec. £100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 37⅞ per cent.

FLOODS NEAR JACOBABAD.

TELEGRAPHIC information from Jacobabad states that on the 14th instant the Kushmore bund was breached for 300 feet at the 7th mile above the Bigari mouth, and the breach has gradually widened. The water has to a great extent been drained into the Bigari, which has been badly breached on the south bank. The river is strong and bearing hard on the bund. Part of Thul and Kushmore talukas of Jacobabad district are flooded, Thul being flooded by the bund breach, and Kushmore flooded from hill torrents and river. No danger to Jacobabad is at present apprehended.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, 26, 10-20 A. M.

Mails leave Amoy for Manilla, Saturday 27, and from Hongkong, Tuesday 30.

GALLE, 26, 10-10 A.M.

Steamer Kashgar from Bombay arrived.

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

JULY, 25TH 10 A. M.

THE barometer has fallen in Northern India and risen in Central and Southern India. The changes are generally small in amount, except in Orissa and the Central Provinces, where yesterday's barometric depressure has disappeared. Strong easterly winds are blowing from Northern Bengal westwards to the Punjab. Fair rain has fallen in Bengal and Aracan, more especially in the south-western districts of Bengal; 37-tenths at Akyab, 29-tenths at Chittagong, 13 tenths at Calcutta. Moderate rain fell in Bombay, Central Provinces, the Berars, Hyderabad, and Central India. Seventeen-tenths registered at Bombay, thirteen at Surat, one inch at Neemuch, and seven tenths at Indore.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 26.

CANNANORE, 5-35 p.m.—Weather fine; wind SW; thermometer max. 84; min. 75; W. B. 79; barometer 29·76.

MANGALORE, 25, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind SE.SW. Fall of rain 45 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4-40 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W.; thermometer 96; barometer 29·82.

VENGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind SW. and W. moderate; thermometer 88. Fall of rain 35 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	63 81	69 65	69 84
July 26 Friday	......	0 33	0 16
25 Thursday	1 27	......	......
Total......	65 8	69 98	70 0
Fall up to 26th July 1877......	......	43 38	37 76
" " 25th "	42 90	......	......

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(From our own Correspondents.)

BROACH, July 25.—"It does not rain, but it pours." Yesterday again we had good smart showers both by day and night. The cultivators wish for a few sunny days so that they may get time for their fields to be weeded. Looking at the aspect of the sky, however, I think the rain is not going to leave us for some days yet.

KHANDESHABAD, 20.—The rainfall to date is 19·01 inches, the greatest fall being 2·30 inches on the 11th inst. Around the station for 40 miles or more the quantity of rain has been very good, by which scarcity has been happily averted.

HINGOLEE (Deccan), 21st.—To date 22 inches of rain have been gauged. Prospects are very encouraging; but the ryots are crying out now that too much rain has fallen, and that a break in the weather is wanted.

AURUNGABAD, 23rd.—Monsoon rather scanty; only 10 inches of rain to date. But this quantity is the average for the same period for the past 7 years. Ploughing and sowing are going on.

MOMENABAD, 22nd.—Very heavy showers of rain have fallen, and over 20 inches have been gauged. One day last week the rainfall was 4·75 inches.

JAULNA, 23rd.—The rainfall has been almost incessant. The total registered is 21 inches.

BERAR, 20th.—Rain is falling in good soaking showers all over the districts. Ploughing and sowing are progressing very satisfactorily.

POONA.—Our weather continues to be exceedingly pleasant, and since Wednesday midnight there has been almost an incessant downpour. If the weather continues as favorable as the current month during the two succeeding ones, we may entertain no fear of a repetition of the drought that afflicted us during 1876-77.—*Poona Observer.*

SHOLAPORE.—We are glad to learn that there has been good rain here, and that the food prospects are splendid. There is not much rain just now and a little sun is wanted for the crops; but the weather is very cloudy.—*Deccan Herald.*

MADRAS, Wednesday.—There were some showers last night. To-day has been dry. The total quantity of rain collected from January 1st to July 19th was 5·8 inches, the average due for the same period being 8·9 ches.

BANGALORE, July 23.—We have had some splendid showers during the last two days. On Sunday afternoon it began to rain and continued for more than an hour, and about seven in the evening it began again, and continued for some time. The whole of yesterday afternoon was rainy, and about five o'clock it came down in torrents, and continued wet during the whole of the evening. The prospects of the crops may now be said to be good, and there is no fear of famine.

THE Polo match could not be played yesterday, but we are informed that the officers forming the Hyderabad 3rd Cavalry team have obtained an extension of leave, and it is hoped that the ground will permit of the match being played this afternoon. Should that be the case, and should the weather keep tolerably clear, a return match will be arranged. We understand that the Polo Secretary has telegraphed to the officers of the 11th Regiment, with whom two matches have been arranged, to come down at once.

THE Corporation yesterday adopted Mr. Bidarkar's resolution touching the vexed question of the rights of the fakir at the Victoria Gardens, to the effect that if the agreement proposed to be made some time ago through Mr. Hajee Currim Sulieman be not carried out before the 1st February 1879, legal proceedings be taken to determine the rights of the Municipality. After this matter was disposed of, the Corporation proceeded to the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1877, which had not been carried far when the meeting was adjourned till the 5th proximo. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, one of the members who spoke to the Commissioner's Report, called attention to the want of gas lamps round the bandstand at the Victoria Gardens, and before the meeting closed, the Chairman announced that Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai had offered to contribute Rs. 500 to that very useful object.

THE Railway Frauds Commission is broken up, and Mr. Crawford has gone to Poona. It is probable that a Government Resolution, reviewing the work of the Commission, will be issued next week.

WE hope that persons carrying on business in Bombay have not overlooked the advertisement which requires them to take out licences forthwith on payment of the fees to be levied under the new Licence Tax Act. The lists of taxpayers are posted at the police stations and the Collector's office, and an examination of them puts in a very clear light the hateful injustice of this grotesquely unequal tax, which compels traders and shopkeepers with moderate incomes to pay as much as the Bank of Bombay with its revenue of 100,000*l.* a year, and which is not to be paid at all by professional men, by civil servants, or generally by fortunate persons in the receipt of fixed salaries.

WE learn that Lieutenant-General Sir Sam Browne will officiate for Sir Edwin Johnson as member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Viceroy during Sir Edwin's absence on leave.

SIR R. H. DAVIES, K.C.S.I., late Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, has applied to be permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

WE hear from Aurungabad cantonment, that the cholera epidemic which had been serious there is on the decrease. In the city, however, from 20 to 30 deaths are daily taking place. The 3rd Cavalry H. C. and battery of Artillery are still in camp.

WE learn that Captain W. Loch, Bombay Staff Corps, has been transferred to Simla on duty, and will leave Jaulna next week. Lieut. Malcolm Meade, who has just left the Cavalry, H. C., at Aurungabad, returns to take up the appointment of Assistant General Superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoity, vacated by Captain Loch.

WE are informed that the popular Superintendent of Police, Captain Proudfoot, officiating 2nd in command 2nd Infantry, H. C., Jaulna, will shortly revert to his own appointment as Adjutant 4th Infantry, H. C., at Hingolee, or on arrival of Major H. F. H. Sewell, who is expected early next month from furlough.

NUNCIO is said, in *Chambers's Cyclopædia*, to be the name given to the superior grade of ambassadors from the Papal Court, while "the ambassador to a republic, or to the court of a minor sovereign, is called Internuncio." It would be a peculiar compliment, therefore, for the new Pope to send an Internuncio to the Court of Queen Victoria. Perhaps Leo XIII. anticipates the speedy transformation of the English monarchy into a republic, or he may look upon Queen Victoria as only a minor sovereign since Her Majesty ratified the Treaty of Berlin. The probability is, however, that the compiler of the telegram has made a mistake, and that the Pope contemplates sending a Nuncio to London. We should think he had better leave well alone. It is nearly 200 years since a Papal Nuncio visited England. He arrived in London in 1687, and was well received by James II., who lost his kingdom in the following year. The English people have no particular dread of or dislike for Roman Catholics now, but the attempt to establish a Papal Legation in London would be sure to rekindle evil passions.

THE grant of 10,000*l.* a year to the Duke of Connaught on his marriage is, of course, in addition to the 15,000*l.* a year already enjoyed by him. The Civil List of the Royal Family now stands as follows:—Her Majesty the Queen, 385,000*l.*, besides the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, which are worth about 40,000*l.* a year; Prince of Wales, 40,000*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund, and 65,000*l.*, from the Duchy of Cornwall; Princess of Wales, 10,000*l.*; Duke of Edinburgh, 25,000*l.*; Duke of Connaught, 25,000*l.*; Prince Leopold, 8,000*l.*; Princess Royal (Crown Princess of Germany), 8,000*l.*; Princess of Hesse, 6,000*l.*; Princess Christian, 6,000*l.*; Princess Louise, 6,000*l.*; Duchess of Teck, 5,000*l.*; Duke of Cambridge, 12,000*l.* Total, 641,000*l.* a year.

GOLTCHMAN, the Delhi station-master of the Rajpootana State Railway, has been committed to the next sessions of the Chief Court. One of his assistants, Prithi Sing, a native goods clerk, is to be tried with him. It is believed, however, that Goltchman will get off, as he has very cleverly managed to shift all the guilt on to his more unfortunate accomplice.

THE *Englishman*—We have before us a resolution of the Goverment of India, in the Public Works Department, on the effect of low fares on Indian railways. The figures and arguments strike us as being somewhat complicated, and would probably be of little or no interest to the general public. The conclusions arrived at are,—that a maximum fare should be fixed for the lowest class at 2½ pies per mile; but that a general maximum should not be fixed, applicable to all railways, irrespective of special circumstances; that the speed for through services should be accelerated, because through passengers travel, individually, longer distances, and are therefore entitled to consideration; that the speed for local services should be reasonable and not too slow; that return tickets do not, as a rule, show gain to a railway, and therefore inducements to the entire public to travel freely by single low fare should pay better than inducements to a minority under restrictions as to times and places of booking; and that the intermediate class traffic has hitherto been of little importance, because the difference between its fare and that of the lowest class is too great. In circulating the note to all guaranteed railway companies with the object of encouraging further experiments with low fares and improved services, the Government appeals to the fact that it has, with experience already gained in Indian traffic, adopted low fares on its own lines, and stands more than equally liable for any loss which may arise from their adoption on guaranteed lines.

THE *Statesman* says—"It seems to us that a little too much importance is attached to emigration as diminishing the grave nature of the decrease in population. Suppose the population of a district has been seriously thinned by the distress of a period of famine, the result, so far as the well-being of the district is concerned, is pretty much the same whether the people have died, or gone to other parts. The loss of population gives us the number of inhabitants which the district was unable to support, notwithstanding our measures of relief. And unless it can be shewn that the district was formerly over-populated, the fact that a large proportion of the people have emigrated is not much of a consolation. We should, besides, like to know whither the emigrants went, and where they are now to be found. Are they now domiciled in other parts of British territory, or have they taken refuge in Native States? These returns throw no light upon the question."—On these remarks we may say, that a Hindoo is a Hindoo whether he is in any part of the country, and if an emigrant ceases to help to enrich by his labours the part of the country which he has left, he plays his *role* in the place to which he has emigrated. India as a whole does not lose by the emigration of people from time to time from places where there is a scarcity of labour to places where there is plenty.

THE last number of the *Calcutta Review* contains a highly practical article by Captain Fawcett on "Railways in India from a Military Point of View," in the course of which he lays great stress on the confusion and delay brought into military movements by rail by a break of gauge. He says:—

"The great element of confusion and delay brought into military movements by rail through a break of gauge is evident on the reflection that troops brought up by a metre gauge branch line to the main broad gauge line would have to be halted while a fresh collection of vehicles for their use was being made, which would certainly be a matter of considerable difficulty when other troops were being pushed up along the line as fast as they arrived at the junction. If the gauges were the same, the vehicles travelled in could be shunted on to the main line, previous arrangement being made for their transit. Their date of departure and arrival would be laid down; and they could be brought into the system arranged for the whole movement without disturbance; whereas if fresh vehicles have to be collected for them, their previous vehicles are lying, so to speak, idle, and it cannot, under such circumstances, be prognosticated with any certainty when the new trains can be sent off. And thus, probably, at the very time when trains are following as closely as could be consistent with safety, strong pressure would be brought to bear to throw in fresh trains at uncertain periods. The Gordian knot would probably be cut by the sufficiently harassed railway officials unwittingly and unwillingly detaining the troops who arrived by the metre gauge branch line until the whole of the trains had passed on the main line, for no possible idea could be previously formed of the time that would occur in the collection of vehicles under such circumstances; and, as the concentration of an army would demand the strictest arrangement of time and punctuality to admit of troops being forwarded regularly, to prevent a breakdown [any accident causing serious injury to the line being fatal to the combination], it would practically be impossible, or at the least a danger few men would take the responsibility of, to interpolate a series of trains at unknown times into the system pre-arranged. At present the metre gauge comparatively draws so few troops, that, by pre-arrangement, confusion would be avoided, though delay must occur: and it is quite possible that, on this account, troops from Nasirabad would be a longer time in reaching Lahore, supposing that to be the point of concentration, than troops from Bombay."

A MALTA correspondent of the Roman paper *Fanfulla* has been criticising the sepoys at Malta. At the close of his letter he says, "I was present at parade and at the march past both of cavalry and infantry, and they appeared to me to be pretty well instructed in their drill and military evolutions and to be good horsemen. I think they will turn out good soldiers, and be faithful to England, who knows how to treat them well. The camps are well distributed. Every tent can easily hold a dozen soldiers, and they are pitched with real art. The horses are first-rate, strong, and active. The men want for nothing. The food is abundant and according to their taste; their religions, whatever they may be, are respected and protected; they have good clothes for every season, tents solid and good against every kind of weather, medical attendance, doolies, and careful looking after while sick; good pay and easy service. To sum up, I repeat: England knows how to treat them well, and they certainly won't fail in their duty."

A PRIVATE telegram has been received in Calcutta, that Harrow has won the annual match against Eton by 20 runs, the respective scores being Harrow 340: Eton 320. The highest score for Eton was got by Mr. E. Keith Douglas (54), brother of the well known supporter of the game at Calcutta. The totals given are evidently the scores of the runs made in both innings.

WE take the following from the *Englishman's* London letter—"There is a terrible *Esclandre* here among the philanthropic, pious, philosophical, and scientific folk. There is just now a nursing mania among ladies, and a Society has been formed for giving them instruction in the first principles of nursing, and such an opening into surgery as is deemed necessary. This Society dubbed itself the Ladies' Sanitary Association, and the first note of discord was struck by an announcement in the daily papers that the Baroness Burdett-Coutts had requested the Secretary to expunge her name from the committee. It seems that instruction is communicated by means of lectures and afternoon teas at Mrs. Cowper Temple's house in Great Stanhope Street, Mayfair. To obtain admission to any of the lectures it is only necessary to be of the other sex, and to pay three shillings, and see one's name entered in a book. The lecturer, my aunt tells me, is Miss Florence Lees, a lady who does not mince matters. The prospectus or syllabus, or whatever it is, before me is startling enough. This last development of fashionable philanthropy is making a great noise at this particular moment. It is not that what little decency is left to society revolts against she doctors—far from it. It is the mauling of sickening details fit only for the Lock Hospital by a dilettante delicate-handed mob of young maiden amateurs that turns the pretty strong stomach of Mayfair."

A RECENT Sydney paper contains a letter from a Mr. Severn, dated Newcastle, New South Wales, in which he gives details of a singular discovery he has made, whereby deaf people can be made to hear by means of the telephone. After describing a very simple telephone which he constructed out of a tin pot, the closed end of which he opened and tied over with a piece of parchment, passing a fine string through the centre and making a knot inside, he says:—"Make a loop in the string some three feet long, put this loop over the forehead of the listener (the deaf man), cause him to place the palms of his hands flat and hard against the ears, let the loop pass over the hands, and now this listener will hear the smallest whisper, let him be deaf or not. This fact may appear extraordinary; it is, nevertheless, true that a deaf man may thus be made to hear the voice, music, &c."

THE *Daily News'* correspondent in Rome writes—Call no man happy till after his death, or no gambler lucky till he has "raked in his pile" and disappeared. The priest De Mattia (whose winning of 2,780,000 lire in the State Lottery at Naples is still the talk of Italy, and also, I am sorry to say, the incentive to thousands of hard-working operatives to go and do likewise) has fallen under grave suspicions of having been too clever by half, and has anticipated the Procurator-General's warrant of arrest by "bolting" to Switzerland. The Procurator has seized two-thirds of the worthy divine's winnings in the bank, where they had been deposited before his flight. Everybody is now asking his neighbour how the trick was done, and a score of theories are contending for public favour till the trial throws light on the subject. One point is worth mentioning, that the registers of the lottery are kept in a safe, to which the Prefect, the director, and the Vice-Syndic of the section have each a key. The door leading to it is guarded by a heavy chain which is undone by a combination of letters. Again, De Mattia is, it seems, the son of a former receiver at the lottery, old and experienced in the business, but for sometime retired from it. In the De Mattia household the lottery is the ruling passion, and the priest himself, from his boyhood, has been accustomed to stake heavy sums. He was always in the company of receivers at the lottery. His father during the Bourbon *régime* had the management of many of the lottery banks, and in this capacity he made his fortune. Every member of the household was familiar with all the "mystery" of the administration. De Mattia himself never staked less than 500 or 600 pieces. Meanwhile, at his brother's residence by the perquisition instituted by the Procurator-General, the sum of 700,000 lire was sequestrated. It is said, but on what authority I know not, that the priest was betrayed by a country confederate, to whom he had failed to keep certain promises. The authorities, according to the *Piccolo* of Naples, have made other perquisitions, but the results are still kept secret. The number of De Mattia's confederates amounts, it is said, to eleven, and among them are some employés. To strengthen the suspicions aroused by the revelation of the confederate, the authorities collected information as to how De Mattia comported himself on the day of his lucky draw. He was then at Castelnuovo, engaged with some friends in a game at cards, and when the news arrived of what he had won he betrayed no emotion. Others, again, affirm that he changed colour slightly whenever the conversation turned upon his winnings, and on the slowness of the Government to pay. As to the mode in which the supposed fraud was committed, the *Piccolo* has nothing but conjecture, but says that four months ago there were found in one of the locks the traces of wax, indicating that an impression of the lock had recently been taken. The 700,000 lire deposited by De Mattia in the bank were it seems placed there as a guarantee to his accomplices, to whom he had given the advice not to be in a hurry to touch the money, which had been paid in part; for their excessive haste might arouse suspicion. For this reason he had deposited it in keeping to which no exception could be taken. The affair of De Mattias' winnings has come up before the Chamber, and in reply to Signor Trompeo, Signor Seismit Doda, the Minister of Finance, said that in the first instance orders were given to pay De Mattia after a rigorous examination had seemed to justify his claim, but that the Procurator-General of Naples having found materials for a criminal trial, the sums already paid were sequestrated. The Procurator's "instruction" is proceeding.

THE *Madras Athenæum and Daily News* has changed hands, the plant and good will having been purchased by two gentlemen, one of whom is in the legal profession, and the other the Superintendent of a large printing press in Madras.

I AM reminded of a naval story, not a dozen years old, which reveals the amusing ignorance of a senior officer in matters outside his profession. A lieutenant on board one of the guard-ships applied to his captain for leave to go on shore. It was refused. He asked again; the same answer, more peremptory than before. He repeated his request, and asked for reasons of refusal. Both were still obstinately withheld. 'But, sir,' he expostulated, 'if I ask for leave and you refuse it without giving me any reasons, I shall walk about the deck with a stigma on my back.' 'By George, Sir', cried the irate and rather unreasonable captain, 'if I catch you walking up and down her Majesty's deck with anything but her Majesty's uniform on your back I'll have you tried by court-martial!'—*The World.*

A STRUGGLE WITH A MAN-EATER.—"A Planter," writes from Kolaturpullay Valley (6th July 1878):—I send you the following particulars which may be of interest to your numerous readers. Hearing that a man-eater was in the neighbourhood, and one of my canganies informing me that ten of his coolies were attacked on their way up to my estate (one being killed) myself and two other Planters (whom I will call Messrs. A. and B.) with six coolies started on the morning of the 4th instant to kill the brute. On arriving at the spot where the coolie was killed we found tracks of the tiger leading through a piece of dense jungle, and on following up for about a mile we heard a growl about 20 yards to the right of us. The six coolies with us immediately bolted. Mr. A. was in front, myself next and Mr. B. was following. When we had advanced in this order for a few yards, the tiger suddenly sprang from a neighbouring shola on Mr. A. seizing him by the right arm before he had time to raise his rifle. I at once fired both barrels and hit the animal in the shoulder on which it dropped Mr. A. and retreated into the jungle. Myself and Mr. B. followed, and on advancing a short distance we saw the tiger crouching under a rock. Mr. B. fired but missed, and this only riled the brute more for it immediately sprang on him, knocked him down, seized him by the shoulder and shook him as a dog would shake a rat. I then fired, this time with success, my bullet passing through the heart. I bound up Messrs. A. and B.'s wounds, walked back to my Estate for coolies, and had my companions carried down to the low country for surgical aid. Mr. A.'s arm was found broken in two places and Mr. B. had his collar bone broken. I am glad to say both are doing well.—*Western Star.*

CONFIRMATION of the Sentence of Death.—Kamshan Para was tried by the Sessions Court of North Malabar for causing the death of three persons. The prisoners came to the house were the 1st witness, Cheru, lived with her sister and grand-children, and stated that he was an astrologer, had come from Kuramatur, and was going the next day to an exorcism ceremony. He directed Cheru's sister to prepare three plates of copper, on which he said he would inscribe certain cabalistic words, after performing a ceremony which he averred would at once prevent the thefts of jack and cocoanut fruits, which were then taking place in their garden. The copper plates were accordingly prepared, and the prisoner, taking charge of them, went away and returned in the evening to perform the ceremony. The "puja" was performed after supper; and at its conclusion the prisoner gave to each some sugar, which they partook of. Shortly afterwards, one and all of those who had eaten the sugar became very unwell. The first witness lost consciousness; and when she revived the next morning she found her sister and her grandchildren dead, a box containing gold ornaments and money rifled of its contents, and the prisoner nowhere to be found. He was, however, traced and captured by the Police. From the medical evidence it appeared that death resulted from arsenical poisoning. The Court convicted the prisoner of murder, and sentenced him to death, which sentence has now been confirmed by the High Court.

BOMBAY.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s 22nd Bombay N. I. at the Gymkhana this evening:—

March	Cavalier	Unrath.
Quadrille	Royal Alfred	Godfrey.
Concertino	Cornet, Althorn Solo	Muller.
Valse	Sweethearts	Albert.
Selection	Op. Genevieve de Brabant	Offenbach.
Galop	The American Sensation	Bender.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 20th July, was 53 feet 6 tenths. The total rainfall up to date was 51 inches 36 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 49 feet 2 tenths; total rainfall up to date was 28 inches 50 cents.

FALL OF PART OF A HOUSE.—The back portion of a house situated in 3rd Lane, Khetwaddy, fell down on Thursday. Fortunately no person was injured.

A DISHONEST TAILOR.—A Hindoo tailor, named Ghanoo Hurrybe, was yesterday convicted by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on three separate charges, one of theft and two of criminal breach of trust of property, belonging to different parties, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

CASE OF ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before the Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Fuckoo Lingoo and two other Hindoo labourers recently in the employ of the G. I. P. R. Co.'s workshops were charged, at the instance of a cooly mucadum belonging to the same company, with assaulting him. The evidence for the prosecution went to show, that on the evening previous, while complainant was returning from his work, the three prisoners, together with about forty or fifty others, met him when near the Byculla railway station, and suddenly rushed upon complainant and belaboured him, some with their umbrellas and others with their clenched fists. They further threatened complainant, stating that whenever he attempted to supply the workshops with cooly labour at a lower rate than what they had before received, he would be beaten again. The prisoners in their defence stated that they were beaten by complainant and others, but no witnesses were called to substantiate this statement. They were then convicted and fined Rs. 20 each, or in default to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

CASE OF STARVING A GIRL.—The police received information on Wednesday last that a young Hindoo married girl, named Luximee, residing at 1st Carpenter Street, Coombarwada, with her husband, together with her husband's brother and mother, was suffering from some form of cruelty at their hands. On the police entering the house, they found a girl of about fourteen years of age sitting by a wooden post, to which she was fastened by the ankle with a chain, which had a lock and key. The girl was very emaciated, and had almost the appearance of a living skeleton. She was understood to say that she had had no food or drink for the past three days, and previous to that she had for some time but very scanty meals, and then but once a day. She was besides treated roughly and with indignity. The police on finding the girl in such a weak condition, removed her at once to the J. J. Hospital, where she was examined by Dr. Anderson, the House Surgeon, who said that she had been reduced by starvation. Some light food was ordered to be given her, and continued until she regained her strength. The girl's brother-in-law and mother-in-law, named respectively Basker Purshotum and Nurbudda, who were in the house when the police entered, were arrested, but the husband is still at large. The two former were yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, before the Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, with voluntarily causing hurt to Luximee girl, but the case stands remanded for hearing to this day, the prisoners being held to bail each in their own recognizance in a sum of Rs 2,000 and two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each.

DEATH OF GENERAL ANDREW ROWLAND.—Intelligence has been received by the mail just arrived, of the death at Bath on the 29th ultimo of General Andrew Rowland, senior Colonel Commandant of the Royal (late Bombay) Artillery. The deceased officer entered the service in the year 1820, and was over 70 years of age after obtaining his Colonel's allowances. He left India in the year 1860. During his entire career of 58 years he was never employed on active service in the field. He was well known in Poona as Captain Commanding a troop of Horse Artillery, and latterly as Commandant of Artillery in this Presidency. He was a highly esteemed and popular officer. This casualty gives to Colonel C. B. Fuller his Colonel's allowances, but no other promotion.—*Deccan Herald.*

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—Falkland Road Hall, Byculla, 7-30 a. m. and 6 p. m. on Sunday; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort and Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a. m. and 6 p.m; Monday, 7-30 p. m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. CATHAY, Captain R. T. Dundas, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the Europe mails, and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Private John Mitchell, Captain Chapman, Mrs Gray, Mr H B Addis, Mr and Mrs Ainslie, and Mr Russell.
For Brindisi—Hon'ble C A Turner, Mr A Blair, Mr Wakefield.
For Aden—Ahmed Bin Ally and 2 friends, Hajee S Mahomed.
For Venice—Mr P H Moore, Mr C H Crowder.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Buildings, Col. Hancock presiding.

THE FAKIR AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The resolution and amendment proposed at the meeting on Wednesday regarding this subject, not having been then disposed of, again came up for consideration.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said he was not aware that there was any agreement with Mr. Hajee Currim Suleiman, and he thought the amendment should be made more precise. The only agreement he knew of was a draft agreement with the fakir.

The Commissioner—It was proposed to be made through him.

The Chairman suggested that the amendment should be altered to read "proposed to be made *through* Mr. Hajee Currim Suleiman."

Mr. Janardhan Gopal proposed that no reference should be made to the agreement at all, but that the amendment should run "unless by the 1st February 1879 a satisfactory arrangement is made by the representatives of the late fakir with the Corporation."

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—That is assuming that he left representatives, which may be doubtful.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik thought there was a great deal of misapprehension on this subject. He thought that to go into a court of law was the last thing the Corporation ought to do in a matter of this kind. He knew for certain that in the time of Mr. Pedder there was an understanding that Mr. Hajee Currim Suleiman and other gentlemen were, as a sort of compromise on behalf of those connected with the musjid and the public of Bombay, to build a wall of some kind, so as to make a partition. The terms of the arrangement ought to be left to the Municipal Commissioner and to the gentlemen who had, simply through public spirit, offered to undertake to carry the measure through.

Mr. Kemp considered that to speak of the conduct of the Corporation towards the fakir hitherto as one of forbearance or indulgence was a misuse of terms, and came in a very unbecoming way from any member of the Municipality. He thought this was a case which could be settled in no other way than by appeal to a court of law, because the Corporation were trustees in this matter, and could not act as principals.

Mr. Bomonjee Master asked what the value of the land was.

The Chairman said there were 1,300 yards at one rupee a yard. It was not Municipal land, but Government land, and the Corporation only held it in trust.

Mr. Sayani was of opinion that to adopt Mr. Bidarkar's amendment would be the best possible course for both parties.

Mr. Janardhan Gopal's proposition was not seconded.

After some further conversation Mr. Bidarkar's amendment was put to the meeting as follows:—

"That with a view to establish the right and title of the Corporation to the premises occupied by the late Mahomedan fakir in the Victoria Gardens, and to remove the encroachments made therein by him, legal proceedings be instituted in a court of law as advised by the law officers; unless by the 1st February 1879, the agreement regarding the premises occupied by the late fakir proposed to be made through Mr. Hajee Currim Suleiman, shall have been carried out in full with the sanction of Government."

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT FOR 1877.

The Chairman proposed that the Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for 1877, the review thereof by the Town Council, and the Auditors' Report, be printed and published for general information. Also that the Corporation desire to thank the Municipal Commissioner and the officers working under him for the care and interest taken in the discharge of their respective duties.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Gangjee seconded the motion.

Mr. Sayani said that in the Town Council's review of the Report there was an expression of opinion that additional temporary hospital accommodation should be immediately provided. That matter had already been disposed of.

The Chairman—Yes, that should be omitted.

Mr. Bomonjee Master considered that the administration of Muncipal affairs during the year under review had been conducted in the most satisfactory manner. He called attention to a paragraph in the Auditors' Report, in which speaking of the new regulation regarding the Liquor Licences enforced by the city Abkari Act, it was stated that the dead loss of Rs. 50,000 to Rs.70,000, animadverted on by some members of the Corporation, was a myth. Mr. Bomonjee did not think their auditors would have adopted the same style of reasoning if they were personally interested in a question of the kind.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik—I put it to the Corporation whether our auditors deserve this.

Mr. Bomonjee said the Town Council had said the loss was entailed on the Municipality.

A member—It was a miscalculation.

The Chairman said the question was one of accounts. If Mr. Bomonjee was going into the question of accounts to show that the auditors were wrong, he would be in order; but perhaps to say that the auditors would have taken a different view if they had had a personal interest in the matter might be objected to.

Mr. Bomonjee thought if the matter was inquired into, the loss would be found to be, not a myth, but a stern uncontrovertible fact.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee considered that the Corporation might congratulate themselves on the successful administration of Municipal affairs during the year 1877. There had been no defalcations, no irregularities, no waste of public money. He wished to refer to one or two matters which had attracted his notice. The Municipal Assessor had shown that there was no ground for asserting that house property was under-assessed. He thought, in the interests of poor ratepayers, that Mr. Hutchinson should be equally careful to see that the inspectors were not over-zealous and did not over-assess any property. With regard to the increased value of Government buildings, the Commissioner reported that he had taken steps to recover the extra assessment, and Dr. Cowasjee hoped the effort would prove successful. He thought the Deputy Executive Engineer should be thanked for the savings effected in several branches of his department. The roads had been kept in a good state of repair, and the Deputy Engineer said in his report that so many footpaths had been watered satisfactorily. Dr. Cowasjee dared say it was very satisfactory to the department, but he did not think the watering of roads and footpaths was so much to the satisfaction of the general public. The drivers of the water carts ought to be taught to sprinkle the water on the roads equally, and not so extravagantly in some places as to render the roads muddy and slippery. Another point was that he considered the footpaths round the Cathedral, which were at present in a very bad state, should be at once attended to.

The Municipal Commissioner—That has been included in the contract for paving.

Dr. Cowasjee next referred to the public gardens, which he said were not worthy of the city owning the proud motto of *urbs prima in Indis*, and were indeed inferior to the public gardens of Calcutta and several towns in the North-West Provinces, such as Agra, Lucknow, and Cawnpore. He hoped Mr. Walton would see to this at his leisure.

Dr. Blaney—After he finishes the drainage. (Laughter).

Dr. Cowasjee added that one point which required attention was the want of ornamental lamp posts round the bandstand at the Victora Gardens. It was very inconvenient for people to have to walk about in the dark.

The Chairman—Anybody can give lamps if he likes.

Dr. Cowasjee next referred to the annual report of the Health Officer, and complained that the quarterly reports of the Health Officer were not laid before the Corporation as they used to be. He thought the Corporation, as guardians of the public health, ought to know something about the public health every three months. He had inquired the reason why the information had been withheld of late, and had been told that the Town Council stopped the quarterly reports in order that the Health Officer might prepare other reports which they required from time to time, and which took up a great deal of his time.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said he was not aware of the Town Council having stopped Dr. Weir's quarterly reports.

Dr. Hormusjee—Well, I have good authority for saying it, and Dr. Weir is here himself, and will tell you.

Dr. Weir, the Health Officer—I will explain. There were a great many complaints about the cost of printing the reports. When I first came here, Mr. Pedder wanted me to stop making quarterly reports. I did not stop then, but sometime after—I don't recollect how—they were discontinued. I shall be very glad to make as many reports as the Town Council and the Corporation may require; the only thing is that they require time and money to print them.

Mr. Nowroje repeated that he had no recollection of the Town Council passing any resolution of the kind.

Dr. Blaney—I have not heard of anything of the kind, and I think I am entitled to say that the Town Council would not be likely to come to any such resolution.

Mr. Kemp, speaking from recollection, thought Dr. Cowasjee was right. While he was in the Town Council, the expense of printing the reports was remarked upon, and one or two members said they thought it was unnecessary to present an elaborate report every quarter, but that a short table of statistics would be sufficient.

Dr. Cowasjee said he had stated what he has said upon information derived from Dr. Weir himself.

The Chairman—If the quarterly reports were discontinued by order of the Town Council, there must be a minute to that effect in the Council proceedings.

Dr. Hormusjee further remarked that Dr. Weir's report was a masterpiece. He cordially approved of Dr. Weir's and Mr. Brunton's action with regard to the poor immigrants from the famine districts, but he thought that while attending to them, they had somewhat neglected their ordinary duties, and the town had not been kept so clean as it ought to be. The conservancy of Malabar Hill had been attended to; but the native town was not so clean as it had been before. The native town contained the bulk of the population, from whose money the expenses of the Municipality were defrayed; and he thought it ought to be looked to just as much as any other part.

Dr. Pinkerton—Give us facts about the native town.

Dr. Hormusjee said if any one wished to see for himself, he might go through the different lanes, by-lanes, and gullies, and he would find out in what condition they were. He thought the Health Officer ought to look more closely after these parts of the town in person; and Dr. Weir should also look a little more to the public markets. In the course of his professional practice, he had come across several cases of choleraic diarrhœa, and had been told that eating rotten fish and rotten grain purchased from the markets had produced the illness. Another evil was overcrowding, which was a great source of disease. The Municipality could not afford to build model lodging houses; but he thought some influential gentlemen, such as Dr. Blaney, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. Ragoonath Khote might form a Joint Stock Company for the purpose.

Dr. Blaney—I tried it and failed.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee—How many shares will you take?

Dr. Hormusjee said he would take two shares. He added that he thought Dr. Weir's estimates of the increase in the amount of garbage removed were fallacious, because they were based on the number of cartloads, and he saw many carts go past his house which were not half filled.

The Chairman announced Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai had intimated that he would have the pleasure in supplying lamps for the Victoria Gardens' bandstand to the amount of Rs. 500, on the understanding that the Municipality would keep them in order and supply them with gas. (Hear, hear,)

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik considered that they ought to enter into public business with something more of seriousness than, he was sorry to say, had often been exhibited. He did not undertake to constitute himself a censor of Municipal morals, but he thought when questions were discussed there they should be discussed with more data and more facts. It was of no use to say the auditors ought to have done this or that. What the auditors had done was before them, and it was a work of figures, not a poem about which everybody might hold different ideas. Whether Government had inflicted a loss on the Municipality or not, in regard to the Liquor Licences, appeared from the figures on page 4 of the Auditors' report, and he did not think members were entitled to draw on their imagination to make out that the auditors had done something in opposition to the Town Council. It was shown there that what the auditors called a myth was a myth, because credit had been taken in one year's accounts for another year's accounts, so that there was a miscalculation, and that was what they had called a myth. He did not think members were entitled to make a joke from that about the auditors. And as regarded the officers of the different departments, he did not think that was the time or place to say anything except in a general way, as it was put in the Chairman's resolution, that they approved of what had been done during the year under review. He had to call to notice a matter which had not been mentioned, but which must have been present to the mind of everyone during the past six months. The Vehar water had been in such a state that he had not allowed any member of his family or any of his servants to use it. The Municipal officers must have been aware of its bad condition, and he should be glad to see it improved in the future. Vehar water was what the people lived on, and it would be a great calamity if measures were not adopted to render it pure and wholesome.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said it was now a quarter-past five o'clock, and as it would be his duty to address to the Corporation remarks on several important parts of the Report, he begged to move that the meeting be adjourned to some convenient time.

The Chairman adjourned the meeting to Monday, the 5th August, announcing that there would probably be some proposals in connection with the Drainage Scheme to be considered on that occasion, of which proposals notice would be given.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 17th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River on 15th 17 feet 6 inches, on same date last year 14 feet 10 inches; freshet in Gaj. Cultivation benefited. Locusts slightly damaged crops in Sehwan. Measles in taluka Dadu.

Shikarpur.—Weather very sultry. River 15 feet against 11 feet 10 inches on same date last year; insufficient supply of water in Mehar and Kakar talukas owing to Nara mouth being silted up. Twenty-two fresh cases of small-pox in Shikarpur town, 3 deaths. Locusts appeared on 3rd in Kakar taluka, did damage in 11 dehs. Floods out, Ghotki bund breached 120 feet wide; Sind canal breached 220 feet wide; if breaches are not closed much damage will result.

Hyderabad.—Rain in 2 talukas. Locusts in 4 talukas; damage slight. Small-pox in 3 talukas, 1 death. River 3 feet 3 inches higher than on same date last year; floods in Naushahro taluka, damaging crops.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather continues extremely hot and close. Kharif crops thriving. Kashmor and Begari bund breached for 300 feet at 7th mile.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 1·51; total 8·74. Sowing operations continued. Slight cholera in Dhandhuka and Gogo.

Panch Mahals.—No rain since 12th. Sowing progressing. Twenty-two deaths from cholera.

Kaira.—Rain ·98; total nearly 12 inches. Prospects good. Weather very sultry. Cholera cases 32, deaths 14.

Broach.—Rain 3·24: total 14·77. Prices stationary. Sultry heat perfectly prostrating. Crops good; sowing operations progressing in some parts. Cholera cases 45, fatal 16 throughout Collectorate.

Surat.—Rain 2·79; total 20·49. Six deaths from cholera; Chorasi 16, Jalalpur 4, Balsar 4. Sowing progressing.

Khandeish.—Slight showers in 10 talukas; more rain wanted for young crops in about 8 talukas; total fall at Dhulia 10·97. Cholera in 7 talukas, cases 369, fatal 151. Prospects very good in half Collectorate; moderate in remainder.

Nasik.—Heavy rain in Nasik last night and to-day; none reported from talukas up to yesterday, except Peint and Igatpuri; prospects better.

Tanna.—Rain 4·61; total 59·83. Kharif crops being transplanted. Cholera in 6 talukas.

Kolaba—(Report for week ending 15th instant).—Rain at Alibag 4·96; total 61·88. Sowing operations completed. Cholera in 4 talukas.

Ratnagiri—(Report for week ending 9th instant).—Rain 14·30; total 52·72; fallen throughout district. Transplantation of rice seedlings vigorously progressing. Ten deaths from cholera in Chiplun taluka.

Poona.—Rain in Mawal 1·46; in other talukas under one inch; more much wanted. Sowing commenced. Cholera, deaths in city 25; in district 131. Weather cloudy.

Ahmednaggar.—Rain ·65, Shrigonda ·90, Kopargaon 2·08, Rahuri 2·64, Karjat, where much wanted, 3·23; sufficient rain except half Sangamner and half Akola. Sowing progressing. Cholera, deaths 186.

Sholapur.—Rain 1·37 total 10·19. Sowing general.

Satara.—Rain ·57 fallen in all talukas except Man, where it is wanted. Cholera, deaths 431.

Kaladgi—(Report dated 13th.—Rain, Indi ·45, Mudebihal 1·09, Sindgi ·44, Bagewadi ·30, Bijapur ·16, Bagalkot ·81, Badami ·80, Hungund ·85. Grasshoppers doing damage in Bagewadi, Bagalkot and Hungund. Condition of crops in Badami good; more rain wanted in other talukas for kharif crops. Cholera, deaths 26.

Belgaum.—Rain ·90; total 16·40; Sampgaon ·30, Athni ·20; more rain wanted. Sowing of kharif nearly completed. Cholera, deaths 8.

Dharwar.—Rain 9 cents; in talukas scanty; much required for rice and sowing jowari. Fever as before; cholera decreasing.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar 2·62; total 55·69. Rice sow completed above ghat; plants healthy, but rain much wanted.

Rajkot.—Rain 1·22; total 8·32. Weather hot and cloudy. Sowing progressing. Health good.

Wadhwan.—Weather cloudy. Cholera cases 3, fatal 1; Jhalawad 99, fatal 50. Sowing progressing.

Baroda.—Rain ·85; total 11·87. Twenty cholera cases, 3 fatal.

General remarks.—River very high in Sind; canals breached in Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier. Good rain in Gujarat, where heat is intense. Prospects improved in Deccan, except Poona, where rain urgently required; more rain wanted in Southern Maratha Districts. Weather in Bombay very close, hot and cloudy.

A NATIVE SCHOONER RUN DOWN.—One of the Colombo pilots reports that the native schooner Armgoosundrum was run down and smashed to pieces by the B. I. steamer Chanda at 2 a. m. on the morning of the 7th about 50 miles from Colombo. The schooner had 51 passengers on board, all of whom were saved.

ASPIRANTS.—Mr. A. L. Patch, a third year student of the Madras Medical College, proceeds to Scotland by the steamer Dorundah leaving on the 9th August next, to study and compete for the Indian Medical Service. Mrs. Scharlieb also proceeds by the same opportunity to England to study and compete for the M. D. degree.

THE BANGALORE RACES.

(Special Telegram to Madras Times.)

BANGALORE, JULY 23.

The weather this evening was very pleasant, notwithstanding which the attendance at the Race Stand was poor, but on the course it was pretty good. The following is the result of to-day's racing:—

WHIP PLATE.

Relief	1.
Kohinoor	2.

Relief led and won easily. Time—2·48.

THE WALER PURSE.

Carlingford	1.
Smuggler	2.

Smuggler and Speo were favourites, but Carlingford won easily. Time—2·30.

THE DESERT HANDICAP.

Caractacus	1.
Ruby	2.
King Arthur	3.

Surferas led, and in the coming home there was an exciting race between Caractacus and Ruby. The former won by about a neck. Time—2·36.

THE SUBALTERNS' HACK RACE.

Tommy Atkins	1.
Chance	2.

STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH INST.

GENERAL rain is reported from Madras during the week: more than an inch has fallen in all districts except Vizagapatam, Ganjam, Godavery, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Chingleput, and Madras; prospects have improved in consequence of the rainfall, but prices still remain high, except in Kistna where there has been a slight fall. The number on relief-works is 137,771, and gratuitously relieved 79,089, less by 2,027 and more by 3,275 than last week respectively. In Mysore there has been heavy rain through a great part of the Province, and fair general rain in Hassan district, but it has been scanty in the Western districts, and more has fallen in Chitaldroog; prospects have improved and sowing is actively progressing: prices are still high. The total number on works for the week ending the 6th instant was 36,605, and gratuitously relieved 12,601, less by 639 and more by 370 than in the previous week. In Bombay good rain is reported from the Konkan, Guzerat, and Kattywar; good showers have also fallen in the Deccan, and later intelligence reports a fall of 3·88 inches at Poona, where the present return shows a scanty fall only; more rain is required in the Southern Mahratta Country; in Sind the river continues very high. Favourable rain has fallen throughout the Central Provinces, except in Sambalpur, Bilaspur, and Damoh, where more is required for the rice; prices are generally stationary, but are falling in Raipur, Chanda, and Bhandara. Good rain is reported from Berar, and prospects are favourable. In Central India there appears to have been general rain, and prospects are good; more rain is needed in Gwalior. In Rajputana rain appears to have fallen everywhere except in Ajmere, and prospects are good. In Bengal the rainfall has been good in the Eastern and Central districts, with the exception of some districts of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, where it has been scanty: in the Northern districts of Bengal Proper it has been excessive, and some damage has been done; in Behar and the Bhagalpur Divisions the fall has been good and general, except in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and parts of Sarun; in Chota Nagpore the rain has been scanty in Mandhoom and Singhbhoom; in Orissa the fall has also been very light, and more is urgently required in Cuttack, Balasore, and the Khorda sub-division of Pooree. In Assam and Sylhet there has been general rain; the *aus* rice in the valley districts is reported to be flooded, and damage is anticipated. In Burma the rainfall has been scanty during the week, and agricultural operations have been stopped or retarded in many districts in consequence. Moderate but partial rainfall is reported from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; sowing for the *kharif* is progressing everywhere. In the Punjab rain is reported from every district except Delhi, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar; it was slight at Umballa, Jullundur, and Mooltan: agricultural prospects are good throughout the Province.

BROKERS' MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

A MEETING was held by the Exchange Brokers on Saturday afternoon in consequence of information received by the last mail that the managers of the Indian Banks in London had decided upon reducing the rates of brokerage by one half. This news has roused the whole fraternity of brokers, and an attempt to reduce the rates in all branches of the business is anticipated. A few days ago the stock brokers were put to work on the reduced scale; it has now come upon the exchange brokers; and it will next be the turn of produce brokers. These are the gloomy apprehensions among brokers, and as the reductions proposed at present will affect a large body of people in a very serious way, it was with the view of getting the matter reconsidered that the meeting was held. A similar attempt to reduce the brokerage by one half was made about eight years ago. Meetings were then held, the opinion of the merchants was taken, and the matter represented at home. The managers, there, in deference to the decided opinions of the merchants, that brokerage was not too high, instructed their agents in this country to continue work on the old scale. The present proposal for reduction, however, comes from home, and the merchants here are not quite so unanimous as to the advisability of continuing the present scale, so that at the meeting on the present occasion the members were not so decided as to what should be done as they had been at the former one. Many old and well known faces were absent on Saturday, and the meeting was chiefly composed of those who had not fought the previous battle.

Mr. Burgett, who was unanimously voted to the chair, said that the present meeting had been called to consider the advisability of protesting against the action taken by the bankers, or of quietly accepting the same. He was of opinion that a strong protest should be made and submitted to the Chamber of Commerce, and he was certain that the brokers would be supported by the mercantile community. He therefore urged those present to set to work vigorously in the matter in the full hope of support in the proper quarter.

The suggestion of Mr. Burgett was supported by Mr. Chapman and a few others, but opinions as to the proper course to follow were somewhat divided, and a desultory conversation took place before any proposition was put before the Meeting.

Mr. Macfie was against the proposed reduction, and believed that a large number of merchants were of the same opinion as himself on the subject.

Mr. Halford said he had been a broker for a number of years and had fought in the last battle. He was always ready to fight if there was a chance of winning, but as in the present case both the bankers and the merchants were against them, he thought the brokers should accept with a good grace the proposed reduction. It would certainly have the result of affecting all those present, but he would advise them to be true to themselves and all would go well. He did not think it advisable to protest.

A suggestion was made for the formation of an association to protect the interests of brokers. It seemed to meet with general approval. Gentlemen were thereupon nominated to form a committee to draw up rules for the proposed association.

TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA.

HYDROPHOBIA is so terrible a scourge, and has hitherto proved so thoroughly incurable, that we make no apology for giving a short abstract of a well authenticated case which has been cured by an English Physician. T. H., a strong active little man, hitherto in perfect health, was bitten by a dog some time last January. The wound healed, and he thought nothing of it. In March, about the 7th, he found himself not feeling very well; and gradually, the symptoms of the terrible malady developed themselves, until on March 11th, the physician was called in, and found him suffering all the more severe symptoms of rabies. He was removed to the Infirmary in Chelmsford, and there, under the care of Dr. James Nicholas, M.D., F.R.C.S., and Mr. Carter, he was subjected to a course of treatment which ultimately proved entirely successful. He was first of all put completely under the influence of chloroform to control his spasms, which are described as something quite wonderful; and then whilst under chloroform, the extract of Calabar bean and a solution of Morphia were injected under the skin. By March 23rd, he was well again. The Morphia seems to have been used in very large doses; twenty minims of a solution in which one grain was contained in six minims; the ordinary dose being the third of a grain. Of Calabar bean one-third of a grain of the extract only was used as a dose. Calabar bean, we may inform such of our readers as are not botanists, is a leguminous plant, the *Physostigma venenosum*, the seed of which is the "bean" used in medicine. It is above the size of a horse-bean, with a firm hard shining integument, and a brownish red colour. It is found on the Western Coast of Africa, and is not, that we are aware of, cultivated in this country. The case is most interesting, not only because it promises to remove one more from the terrible list of incurable complaints, to which poor humanity is liable, but because the case occurred under the full light of professional observation and report, and is not an obscure and unauthenticated case.—*Madras Mail.*

DESERVED PUNISHMENT.

(BEFORE F. GIBBONS, ESQ., CITY MAGISTRATE AND J. P.)

Kurrachee, 21st June, 1878.

THE CROWN vs. HENRY HOWARTH.

FINDING AND SENTENCE.

THE accused in this case, Henry Howarth, is an ordinary seaman of the barque Ellen Bates, now in harbour. He is charged with making a false charge against the Captain of the ship, the prosecutor Alfred Thornton, of having attempted to commit an unnatural offence on him, to which he pleads not guilty. He admits that he made a complaint to this effect in the Police Office, but says the charge was true. It was inquired into by the Inspector of Police who came to the conclusion that it was false and trumped up, and dismissed it accordingly; and having heard the evidence, I am of the same opinion. The prosecutor swears there was no truth in it. He is an old man of 54, and at the time of the alleged attempt was sick in bed, suffering from diarrhœa and vomiting, by which, as the medical evidence proves, he was a good deal prostrated, and the accused was in attendance on him on this account by the doctor's orders. Mr. Apothecary Scroggie, who attended him, states that he was seriously ill for two days and he recommended that he should have somebody attending him constantly, as he was so weak and hardly able to attend to himself, and those were the only two days that the accused was in the cabin. Physically, therefore, he was incapable of making the attempt, and it is improbable that he should have done so, whilst the accused could in any case have repelled the attempt and knocked him down with a blow, being a strong, robust, able bodied young man of twenty. Then, such an attempt would have been attended with a struggle and some noise and cries; but there was nothing of the kind. Even the watchman, Bird, who says he was standing within twelve feet of the cabin door and saw the accused running out in an excited state pulling up his trousers, heard nothing, and the accused admits he did not cry out, which under the circumstances he would naturally have done. Moreover, he made no complaint to the doctor who continued to attend the prosecutor for eight or ten days after and came on board every morning, and his complaint in the Police Office was not made till nearly three weeks after, when he appears to have been put up to make it by the witness Clark, who accompanied him there for the purpose. The prosecutor attributes the complaint to a combination against him on the part of the crew, in consequence of his having stopped their liberty and money and the bumboat from coming alongside with supplies, and worked them in discharging coals and taking in cargo, which they did not like; and whatever may be the cause, there can be no doubt that the witnesses Clark, Bird, Ellis, and Peters, called for the defence, have all shown a strong animus against him in giving their evidence. Their evidence, however, is only as to what the accused told them, which without anything to corroborate it, beyond the doubtful, improbable and unreliable statement of Clark and Bird that they saw him running out of the cabin pulling up his trousers, is altogether worthless. Upon all these grounds, therefore, I am of opinion that the charge was false and trumped up, as found by the Inspector of Police. Whereupon the Court finds that the accused Henry Howarth is guilty of the offence specified in the charge; namely, that he, with intent to injure one Alfred Thornton, falsely charged him with having attempted to commit an unnatural offence on him, knowing that there was no just or lawful ground for such charge against him; and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 211 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Henry Howarth do undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month.

F. GIBBONS,
Magistrate, F. C., and J. P.

MAJOR M'NEILL'S BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

AN action for alleged breach of promise of marriage came on for hearing in Dublin, before Mr. Baron Fitzgerald and a jury. The plaintiff was Miss Annie Moore, the daughter of a trader in Larne, and the defendant, Duncan M'Neill, is a Major in the Madras Staff Corps. The damages were laid at £1,500.

Mr. M'Mahon, Q.C., stated the plaintiff's case. He said his client's father was a respectable trader in Larne. At the age of 14 the girl was apprenticed to a dressmaker in Larne, named Miss M'Mahon, who did work for the defendant's mother, Mrs. M'Neill, of the Curran, near Larne. Mrs. M'Neill's family consisted of Malcolm M'Neill, who was a grand juror of the county; his brother, Major M'Neill, the defendant, and his two sisters, for whom the plaintiff used to make dresses. The plaintiff was at the house of the defendant's mother for upwards of four years, almost constantly working for Mrs. M'Neill and her daughters. During this time the defendant returned from India on furlough, and while at home with his mother he took a great fancy to the plaintiff, and began to pay her attentions. Not liking this, on account of the disparity in their position, she told the Major it was not suitable he should be coming to see her. He asked her if they were in the same position in life would she have any objection to him, and she said no. He then said, "Suppose I raised you up and placed you in the same station as myself, would you have any personal objection?" and she said "No." He afterwards visited her, but she began to doubt his sincerity, and spoke to him on the subject, whereupon he took down a Bible, and swore before the Almighty that he was true and sincere and wanted to marry her. He very properly spoke to her father as to his intentions, and the father, by persuasion, gradually consented to his proposals. It was agreed that the plaintiff should be sent to England to be educated and to acquire a good English accent, the defendant to return to the army in the meantime. The defendant agreed to make ample provision for her in case anything occurred to him while he was in India. The defendant was between 38 and 40 years of age, had been a long time in the army, and was a man of experience; while the plaintiff was a young and inexperienced girl, who had, in fact, only now come of age. By the defendant's arrangement the plaintiff went to London on the 6th July, 1876, where she was met by Miss Shephard and her mother, Mrs. Roberts, with whom it was settled that she should live at Dover. Mrs. Roberts was the mother of Captain Shephard, a brother officer of the defendant in the Indian army. Miss Shephard and Mrs. Roberts had arranged to go on a continental trip, and defendant suggested Miss Moore should accompany them. She did, and Miss Shephard, who was evidently a lady of refinement, began to teach her French. They did not return to Dover until the following October; but in the meantime the defendant corresponded with her, having arranged to pay Miss Shephard and Mrs. Roberts £100 a year while the plaintiff was with them. The first letter written by the defendant to the plaintiff was on the 9th May—plaintiff's birthday. It was in poetry, and was addressed to "Annie on her birthday." The next letter Miss Moore received from the Major was also in poetry. Counsel proceeded to state that on the 21st July, 1876, defendant wrote to the plaintiff while she was at Brussels, saying he was so anxious to see her—"I only wish, dearest, I was with you. I am so pleased to hear you do not feel unhappy. But, dearest, you must try and not cry so much, or you will spoil those nice eyes of yours. . . . Many a time when I heard you talking to some other I used to look at your eyes sparkling. But I must not say more about them or I will make you conceited; but don't spoil them by crying. . . . I pray for you every night. . . . I will not forget you when I am across the sea. I am longing so much to get your photograph." The letter was signed "Yours till death." In another letter he wrote, "You are the light of my eyes; I love you so much there is nothing I wouldn't do for you. I love you so much I cannot tell you how much, and I cannot write any more." When he received her photograph he wrote to say it had not her expression. Notwithstanding the affectionate character of the letters plaintiff began to observe a coolness on the defendant's part, and in August last he married a Miss Guthrie at Forfar. He came over to see the plaintiff, and they went together to Canterbury Cathedral. On their return by train, defendant sat at the opposite side of the carriage, and seeing the change in his manner the plaintiff burst into tears. The next day he told her her mother wished her to return, and in a day or two afterwards he left Dover. Since then there had been no communication between them, except some letters of excuse from the defendant. When the plaintiff's father spoke to the defendant in reference to his conduct, the defendant attributed all the fault to the girl.

The plaintiff was then examined by Mr. Fraser in corroboration of the opening statement, and she deposed that in December, 1875, the defendant presented her with a ring, with the motto, "Wait and trust," stating that he hoped to put on another ring some other day. On the return from Canterbury the defendant read the newspaper the whole way back. That was about the time she first observed defendant's coolness.

At the conclusion of the plaintiff's evidence.

A juror, addressing the witness, said—Were the promises of marriage made in that gentleman's caresses with you, or made in a business way? (Laughter.)

Baron Fitzgerald—I have not heard her say anything about caresses.

Mr. Porter, Q. C., (for the defendant)—Or about business either.

The juror—Did he hold you in his arms when he made the promises? (Renewed laughter.)

Baron Fitzgerald—She has not said a word about his having her in his arms. (Laughter.)

Mr. Porter—I won't trouble her by asking any questions.

The plaintiff then left the witness-box, and the Court adjourned.

Thursday.—The breach of promise of marriage case tried before Baron Fitzgerald and a jury, in which the plaintiff Miss Moore, had been a dress-maker, while the defendant, Major M'Neill, was an officer in the Indian army, concluded to-day. The plaintiff's father, who was a hawker of tea two years ago, but is now a day labourer, was examined. He deposed that when Major M'Neill first proposed for his daughter, witness was much troubled in mind, and only assented on being assured of his honourable intentions. Major M'Neill gave witness a copy of a book on the manners and customs of the New Zealanders, and said witness and his wife should live in New Zealand when he and the plaintiff went to live there, but at a distance from the Major and his wife. When witness's daughter returned to Larne after the breaking off of the match, witness told Major M'Neill he would rather see her corpse than see her coming home with her name Annie Moore. Witness asked—Was she free now? and he replied she was, and witness said—"Yes; you will let her go at Larne, to be the scorn of the world." In cross-examination, witness said he had spoken to Major M'Neill about his soul, and the Major said witness's daughter had made him a praying man, and that he believed that the finger of Heaven was to be seen in his having become acquainted with her. The jury returned a verdict assessing the damages at £500.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA AND THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

I DISSENT from this despatch, because it does not sufficiently express disapproval of certain provisions in the Press Act.

In the first place, a despotic law of the kind is only to be justified by some imminent risk or danger (as in 1857), and then only as an exceptional and temporary measure. No ground is shown for the apprehension at the present time of any such danger. India was never quieter or more secure; and, even under the pressure of new taxation, was never more amenable to the Imperial power. The Eastern question only served to evoke manifestations of dislike towards Russia; and even our unfortunate relations of late with Cabool failed to elicit sympathy with the Ameer. There was absolute tranquillity throughout the land. The thunderbolt startled the nation, falling as it did on the Press from a serene and cloudless sky.

The evils apprehended from the Press are all prospective and possible, nothing more: not present, actual, imminent. So says Sir Ashley Eden, a staunch advocate of the measure:—

"The vernacular press had no standing or influence on native society; no one believed it, no one trusted it, no one was led by it."—*Durbar speech.*

"There was no sympathy between the people and the press."—*Demi-official letter to Viceroy.*

"Although the vernacular papers in Bengal do not represent native opinion, they have many of them a large circulation, and by constantly publishing wilful and deliberate falsehoods regarding the acts and motives of Government, they will, sooner or later, do much harm."—*Letter dated 16th February 1878.*

Dr. Thornton (Punjab Representative) in his speech, "confidently asserts that the writers of the seditious articles, of which we complain, no more represent the real feelings of the people than Dr. Kenealy may be said to represent the true sentiments of Englishmen."—*Speech in Council.*

So also Mr. Bazett Colvin (Representative from the North-Western Provinces) said:—

"The native press has, perhaps, nowhere allowed itself greater license than in that part of the country in which I have been employed. . . A portion of that press has hitherto applied its powers to little beyond inculcating hatred and distrust of the existing Government, to fostering class animosities, and to attacking (often, I fear, from no very worthy natives) public and private individuals. It is fortunate that its influence is not equal to its ill-will, as the number of people who read newspapers in the North-Western Provinces is still very small."*—*Speech in Council.*

In fact nothing is more frequently or emphatically reiterated throughout the evidence than the impotence of the press, even where it is most strongly characterized by misrepresentation and disloyalty. Whence then this sudden scare? And why this telegram of danger which induced the Secretary of State, without the opportunity of even consulting his Council, in one single day, to sanction a measure reversing the policy of 40 years?

Had any reasonable presumption of danger been established, no one could have objected to a law of even greater stringency; but then it should have been exceptional, and enacted only for a time.

In its normal condition, and as such at the present time, the Government of India stands in little need of such des-

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* My own experience, as for many years, while Lieutenant Governor, a daily reader of these same papers, is very different; and so is the evidence of the yearly Administration Reports of the North-Western Provinces. I quote that for 1871. "The intellectual progress resulting from reading these papers is not in itself unimportant. There is, as a rule, in the Native papers nothing offensive to morality or good taste; and there is much, both in the original matter, and still more in what is taken from the English press, that must be improving and enlightening to the reader."

So in 1873. "As a rule the tone of the Native press is fair and loyal. . . . There are indications of the beginning of what may hereafter grow into a healthy public opinion."

Again in the report of 1873-74, (compiled under Sir J. Strachey), published in 1875, we have the following testimony in favour of the Press:—"On the whole the Native press of the North-Western Provinces exerts an influence for good. Sir W. Muir acknowledged the assistance which government has not unfrequently received in the detection of faults and correction of abuses." "It must also be added that the Native press in the North-Western Provinces is almost always on the side of loyalty and morality."

The subsequent annual reports up to the present time contain no remarks in abatement of this favourable opinion. I acknowledge thankfully the aid which for six years I received from the Native press in the administration of the North-Western Provinces, an aid which it would be vain to look for under the new régime, from a dependent press afraid to speak out plain and unpalatable truths

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potic power. The Press no doubt is often puerile, and sometimes (in a political sense) licentious; its attacks upon the Government have been frequently characterized by unscrupulous perversion of the truth, and in the last few years (especially in the Bombay Presidency) sometimes by articles of downright disloyalty. There must be a limit to such hurtful misrepresentation; and I quite agree with Sir George Campbell that the Government should have in its hand a more certain and summary curb. For this end, the demand of security may be a reasonable and salutary measure, but the power of forfeiture, and still more the closure of a press, instead of being left to the arbitrary fiat of the executive, should be confided to an independent tribunal. There is no excuse for constituting Government the final and irresponsible judge in its own case. Without going this length, it would have been easy to improve the law; to have laid down the limits of legitimate discussion, and constituted a judicial referee or court, which after opportunity given the accused for explanation, should have been empowered to decide whether those limits had been transgressed. A short and effective procedure would have obviated the eclat and other evils of protracted trial. And all this might have been accomplished by constitutional checks, without impairing the reasonable liberties and independence of the press.

Nothing of the kind has been done. The Gordian knot has been rudely cut; and the Press, reduced to absolute subservience, is thus shorn of its virtue as an independent organ for the exposure of abuses, the discussion of remedial measures, and the setting forth of native feeling. However carefully watched by the Supreme Government, the attitude of the Local authorities, wherever impatient and nettled by personal strictures, or intolerant of native sentiment and prejudice, will suffice to crush by anticipation free writing, and thus emasculate the press. I submit that, with the view of promoting enlightenment and progress, creating a healthy public opinion, interesting the people in matters of internal administration, and thus of gradually educating them to self-government in their own affairs, it is for the good of the British Government, no less than for the well-being of the people, to foster a free and independent Press. The Government has deliberately cast aside a valuable help, and the most effective means for elevating and strengthening the national mind.

A further, and to my mind a fatal, objection, is that a law which fetters the Native, and exempts the English Press, is based on hurtful principles. The distinction is invidious, because tending to perpetuate the sentiment already [rightly or wrongly] felt, that our administration is partial and exemptive of the European. It is gratuitous, for any measure needed in respect of the Native papers is at least equally needed in respect of the English. The Native press [as shown by the evidence now before the Council] is little heeded, its information and authority being notoriously slender and imperfect. The English papers, as the organs of the ruling class, are clothed with authority, because their utterances are supposed to emanate from persons well informed, and to some extent at least behind the scenes. Wild and incautious statements, and discontented representations, are therefore doubly dangerous when made in an English paper, or copied therefrom into a Native paper. More suspicion, jealousy, and distrust, especially at Native Courts in India and on its borders, and more injury to the British Government, may thus be caused by a single incautious article in an English newspaper, than by the whole Native press together. I could name many instances, if it were expedient to do so. An able and experienced officer, Mr. Jones, Commissioner of Hyderabad, says:—

> "It would not be difficult to adduce from leading English papers, articles far more likely, in my judgment at least, to imperil our rule, than anything any Native editor ever wrote. Native chiefs must be, and are, most sensitive to charges of disloyalty, and to threats of steps to be taken on behalf of British interests."

Again, not only in our own territories, but also in Native States, the study of English is spreading like wildfire. Confined to no class, it embraces the partially enlightened, as well as those who have advanced to higher scholarship. And if there did exist danger among the ignorant classes, from the spread of political discussion, it would be precisely among the growing body which, with a smattering of knowledge, are readers of the English and Anglo-Indian papers. Whatever force lies in the distinction drawn between the danger apprehended from those who read English and those who read only Native papers, the distinction itself, especially at the great political centres, is daily diminishing, and the legislation built upon it cannot be maintained in permanence. Are we then to close our Schools and Colleges, and retrace our steps into the security of ignorance? Those are at any rate logical in their reasoning who support the new legislation (as has in fact been done by a high functionary in the correspondence now before the Council) on the ground that "we have already gone too far in the direction of so-called progress," and that "we have carried State education too far." Men who write thus are at least consistent in their advocacy of this Act. But such happily is not the policy of the Government of India, with its grand traditions of a Thomason and Canning. How can we then with one hand encourage education and the spread of knowledge, and with the other deliberately close the openings which admit the light? At any rate, as English is fast becoming the *lingua franca* at the centres of political life, we must perforce yield to the conclusion that whatever precautions may be deemed necessary in respect of the Native press are equally required for the English.

I think that if such considerations had been presented to the Government of India, we might reasonably have expected that they would have seen their way to the enactment of a more liberal and equal law; a law which, while giving ample power to curb the press, should have done so without reducing it, in times of peace and tranquillity, to be the mere creature of Government, subsisting at its word and will.

It may be said that these opinions are not to be put in competition with those of men immediately responsible for the peace of India, who are watching the prognostications all around them, and have their hand on the helm of the State. I can only reply that I held the same views when a Member of Lord Northbrook's cabinet; and, on the issue being raised at a time when Government was attacked, during the Baroda trial, with greater virulence and misrepresentation than at any subsequent period, that I then stood by them in my place in the Governor General's Council.

In conclusion, I must add that the time selected for this measure is singularly inopportune. I have been told, by one who has conversed with them, that the administrators of Central Asia were puzzled by our free press in India, which was in fact a standing proof of our confidence in the people. We have now, in abolishing it, cast a slight upon our own administration, and created the impression that we distrust our Native subjects, just at the moment when our free and equal laws, and our reliance on the loyalty of India under them, might well have been our special boast. When we were on the point of paying that loyalty the highest tribute in our power, by calling on the Native soldiery to stand side by side with our own in the defence of British interests and maintenance in the south of Asia of the Queen's supremacy, that very moment has been chosen as the time to introduce the arbitrary rule of Central Asia.

30th May, 1878. W. MUIR.

There is much that is good in the tone and sentiments of the Despatch, but I cannot accept it as adequate in regard to the substance of the measure, whilst it quite passes over the singular manner in which the Act was carried through.

Doubtless, early action in check to the seditious tone of a part of the Native press was necessary; and experience might have proved such action to demand a modification of the law.

This is not a modification of the law. It is a suspension of the law. Martial law has been defined by a high authority to be the will of the General commanding. The Press-law under this Act is practically the will of the Governor-General.

The Viceroy urges that persons who regard the policy of this law as retrograde will be uninformed as to the facts, and without knowledge of the people.

The members of this Council can hardly be so characterized. Whatever individual members may think of the necessity of the Act, is there one who doubts its being retrograde?

Let us at least get rid of disguises. They are so rife in these papers that their existence alone would suffice to raise doubts of the quality of the measure, were that otherwise less disputable; *e.g.*, we are told that the object of the Government is not punishment but prevention. Does our law hang then because the Legislature likes people to be hanged?

Again, we are told that the new Act does not touch the liberty of the press, but only the license of the press. The speeches in this tone at the Legislative Council in support of the Bill contain hardly anything that might not have been honestly adopted by an Austrian governor of Lombardy, *i.e.*, by the agent of a Government that was intolerable to the best class of its subjects.

There are two decent ways of governing a dependency like India.

There is the Dutch way; anyhow, as it used to be when I saw it. This looks, first of all, to the remittance home of an ample surplus; it cares little or nothing for what we call moral progress among the people; they are by no means ill-treated, but are treated as children, or as the serfs of a tolerably good-natured lord; there is never a pretence of letting them forget that they are the conquered race. Politeness to the white man, and sometimes hospitality, are exacted; tidiness of cottages and fences is enforced. It is not a bad system as it impresses a stranger. Our own results are apt to impress him by no means so favourably. Yet our ideal at least is the nobler one. Like most things English, it has grown out of a strange compost of events and influences; but the result has been for many years past a Government as sincere and zealous in its desire for the benefit, progress, and enlightenment of the people who have been committed to its rule, as ever existed on the face of the earth; a Government which has steadfastly (in the apt phraseology of the Despatch) sought to confer benefits upon Her Majesty's subjects in India by the establishment of institutions more or less resembling those of this country. This has been our course, say, roughly, since the renewal of the Company's Charter in 1814, or, at any rate, for half a century past. It is a rash and questionable thing suddenly to change this course. It is too late to take up the Dutch system; and if we are going to try a little of both, grief only can befal us.

It is vain to say, as we have heard it said, that this measure will leave you all the good of a free press without the evils. That is not in the nature of things. If it becomes really a question between a free press and our hold of India, I am certainly not going to say "Perish India!" but quite the opposite. There has, however, been no proof that the alternative is before us now. If the time is to be called a time of crisis in India because of the Russo-Turkish war, you will never again be out of "crisis." A new network of sensitive electric nerves is spreading over the face of the earth. We shall never again have peace in the sense of the past.

Most of the offending paragraphs quoted by the Government of India are indeed very unpleasant reading. But a considerable proportion of these are only, as the Duke of Buckingham has said, the utterance of unpalatable truths in strong language. It is not good for us that the utterance of those truths should be suppressed. It has been said in this discussion that a free press is the correlative of a Parliament, and that the one has no possible root without the other. If there is an element of truth in this, there is at least as much in the view that a free press may be the needful substitute for a Parliament where a Parliament is impossible.

Some, again, of the passages cited are really, as the Despatch says, intolerable: full of spiteful and seditious falsehoods; and, if they have no deeper root of malignity, are at least, according to Lord Lytton's happy comparison, like the acts of mischievous urchins who lay stones on the rails before a train. But the freedom of the Press would be an absurdity in any country if it were inconsistent with the restraint and punishment of such utterances. There *is* a just distinction between the Liberty of the Press and License. But what some supporters of the Act, both in India and in the Council, seem to me to have overlooked is that the line between these must be draw by *Law*, and its transgression judged by a regularly constituted Court. Where the judgment is arbitrary, and in the hands of the Executive, it is idle to talk of Liberty of the Press. If the law, as it exists, prove unworkable, let it be amended. No one here has supported the view that the only course open to the Government was this sudden and undebated countermarch of the whole course of British policy in regard to this important matter.

I now desire to say something as to the manner in which the Act has been passed. Allusion is made in the papers to the exhaustive discussion which the measure had undergone. I find no such exhaustive discussion in the proceedings of the Legislative Council. The votes and opinions there recorded are all on one side, and unanimous in favour of the measure. I can only marvel at this unanimity in the discussion of a question, not only of great moment, but of admitted difficulty, and the issue of which was to be a reversal of the policy of half a century. There is certainly no such unanimity at the Council table here on this question!

And surely if ever there was a case,—not a financial one,—which demanded calm review by a distant authority, this was such an one. There was no real crisis. In a time of pressing danger, interference would be much to be condemned. The pilot should be left to himself, receiving no orders, with as little advice, and as much help, as possible. But apart from such a time, a matter like the present is precisely one in which it is very possible for those on the spot to misjudge the perspective of facts. To change the policy of several generations on a matter so important, without full deliberation in form, and without giving ample time for consideration by the Secretary of State in Council, would need the clearest of reasons in justification. We should have expected at least one good reason. In lieu there are three reasons alleged, but I cannot think that there is a good one among them.

In the Legislative Council, the member who introduced that measure said, that "the ordinary process would have been inexpedient on the ground that it might have given rise to agitation, and during the period which would have been occupied in passing the bill, might not improbably have intensified the evils which the measure is intended to repress."

In the Despatch from the Government of India haste is justified by "the excited state of the Indian bazaars, in consequence of the war in Turkey."

In H. E. the Viceroy's telegram, the Secretary of State was told that if legislation did not take place immediately, it would not be carried out this year; for, although Government would not break up so soon, the Viceroy himself was obliged to leave Calcutta on the 18th of March, and they could not legislate on such a matter at Simla. "We have accordingly" H. E. says, "prepared a bill, and I propose to pass it at a single sitting, on the plea of urgency, which is not fictitious, afterwards reporting to you our proceedings in detail."

Here let me remark, by the way, that even if one or all of these reasons were adequate (which cannot be admitted) for suppressing the ordinary intervals between the readings of a Bill, they have no bearing whatever on the still more serious suppression of all confidential discussion of this grave question with the Secretary of State in Council for the space of *two years** during which the proposed measure was under consideration by the Government of India.

But further, in the proceedings of the Legislative Council, remark is made by one speaker on the extreme shortness of the notice given to the non-official members, even as to the intention to bring in such a bill, as well as on the very scanty interval afforded for considering its provisions.

Moreover, when the Viceroy's minute and other important papers were circulated to the provincial Governments, it would seem that Sir Arthur Hobhouse's very able minute in deprecation of such a measure as has now been passed, was not communicated to them. This, very likely, may have been oversight, owing to intermediate occurrences. But the general impression produced by the facts is that it was not so much agitation of the public mind that the Government of India desired to avoid; it was independent discussion.

The measure, then, † I urge in conclusion, is not good in itself; that is to say, it is a suspension of law, and a revolution in policy, without proof without trial, whether the ordinary process of law, with or without amendment, would not suffice to check the pernicious tone adopted by certain Native papers. And the measure assumes an aspect which still less commends itself, in the light of the unusual circumstances which have attended its enactment; circumstances calculated to bar discussion, even in this Council, till too late.

It has been said in Council that to veto the Act would be fraught with political danger. No one of those members who have expressed disapproval of the measure has suggested such a step. It is impossible; the deliberate action of the Government of India has left no choice, no power to counsel rejection, where eminently there ought to have been such choice and power. We have, indeed, been placed in a difficulty by the assent which Lord Salisbury, under the pressure and urgency of the Viceroy's telegram of 14th March, accorded by telegraph; but the difficulty arises from no act of ours. Even in this position of affairs some of us ventured to think that the Despatch, without going back from Lord Salisbury's assent, might have noticed more distinctly the singularity of the course taken in the presentation of the measure, might have been still more cold in its review of the measure itself, and might have suggested a positive limit of time to its operation, a modification which might have been introduced along with that as to the censorship which Lord Cranbrook's draft actually enjoins.

One word more. History will easily afford instances of privileges, such as are in question, too hastily conceded; perhaps the older history of this very matter of the Indian Press affords one of these. But there are also abundant examples of the deplorable consequences of attempts to retract such privileges after they had been conceded. And I cannot remember any instance in which a Government making such a retractation has not in the end had cause to rue the fact. H. YULE.

May 31st, 1878.

I desire to place on record my reasons for not voting in regard to this Despatch. Though I am of opinion that the Act itself is in many respects objectionable, that the period selected for bringing it forward was unfortunate, and that the exceptional course adopted in passing the bill through the Legislative Council, in Calcutta, was unnecessary, I did not think that the merits of the measure were any longer a proper subject of discussion, as the sanction of the Secretary of State had been obtained, by telegraph, before the bill had been brought forward. I was not, therefore, prepared to agree with such a modification of the draft despatch as that suggested by Sir Erskine Perry, but I felt that in confirming the sanction which had been already accorded to the measure, it would, in my humble judgment, be very desirable to allude to the unnecessary suspension of the Standing Orders of the Indian Legislature which had taken place. As I believed that this was also the general feeling of the Council, I ventured to suggest that it should be put to the vote whether a paragraph, in this sense, should be added to the draft despatch. As the only vote taken was whether the despatch, in its present shape, should pass or not, I refrained from voting.

R. A. DALYELL.

4th June 1878.

A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN STABBED BY A LUNATIC CLERGYMAN.—George Nathaniel Hedges, of Stewkley, who described himself as a Master of Arts of the University of Cambridge, and a clergyman of the Church of England, was brought up in custody, charged with having assaulted Mr. Edward Lawford, M.D., at Leighton Buzzard. Defendant pleaded guilty.—Dr. Lawford, who appeared in Court with his face temporarily bandaged, and with blood still flowing from a wound on his left cheek, stated that, as he was driving through the market, defendant ran behind him, sprung on to the back of his phæton, and struck him with some weapon upon the cheek, inflicting the wound now visible. Some years ago prosecutor and defendant had been on intimate terms, but in 1865 he was called by a brother of defendant's to go and see him while he was holding a curacy in Rutlandshire, and there found him to all intents and purposes insane. He treated him, and he was brought home some time afterwards, but ever since that time he had been of opinion that he was a dangerous lunatic. Indeed, defendant did not improve when at home, and he had been sent to an asylum, but was eventually released though he (the doctor) had been to his house and asked for him, he had declined to see him. He had no wish to press any charge of assault, as it was evident defendant was suffering from acute mania, but he felt compelled to take some proceeding to protect himself and the public. Defendant, who made a very rambling statement relating to matters foreign to the charge, eventually stated that when the doctor came to see him in 1865, at Whitwell Rectory, he subjected him to an operation which deprived him permanently of natural power and rendered him impotent. He went on, in language more expressive than delicate, to describe the nature of this supposed injury, and, when checked by the magistrates, said he had laid the whole matter before the Prime Minister and the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, and had further consulted the police in Buckinghamshire, who had referred him backward and forward between Aylesbury and Linslade. He complained that he had been violently used and that money due to him from scholarships had been seized. Dr. Bodger and Dr. Sandell, by direction of the Bench, examined the prisoner, and pronounced him decidedly to be labouring under delusions, insane, and a dangerous lunatic. They further stated that prisoner told them he had been actuated by revenge, for which he had waited years, and that he intended to do so to other persons. The Magistrates ordered prisoner's removal to the Three Counties' Asylum, upon the medical gentlemen's certificate, and he was accordingly taken at once by the relieving officer to the Arlesey establishment.

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* Sir A. Hobhouse's minute is dated August 1876.

† This Dissent deals only with the measure as it affects publications to which a seditious or disloyal tone is ascribed. The treatment of personal libel or menace is not the important branch of the subject, nor is it that which moved the Government of India in its course of action.

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Calf Elastic Walking Boots
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Superior in style and excellent in quality 25s.
Finest quality we can produce 35s.

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A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide or the size and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

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WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a Medicine, emanating from an unscrupulous London firm, is exported to India and China, and foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound, and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne:—

1st.—That Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.
2nd.—The words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.
3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee are printed on the label of every case.
4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case, without which none can POSSIBLY be genuine—

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Is the Only Reliable Remedy for
NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS
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FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the aristocracy and the *elite*, extensively used in the army and navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

N.B.—Ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE and do not be persuaded to take any useless AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTE.

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ALTHOUGH the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

The question naturally presents itself, "Why is so valuable an element so little regarded and so seldom prescribed?" The only answer which can be given is:—That a certain difficulty has been found in so preparing it that its action may be kept under perfect control. Hitherto it has been used in almond and olive oils, in sulphuric ether, in rectified alcohol, in chloroform, and in several other substances; but however valuable it has been found in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced, which have led physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and to employ it only in extreme cases, and after every other remedy has failed. But a chemical process has now been discovered, by which its invaluable action on the human system may be realised without any of those drawbacks which previous modes of administration have invariably produced.

☞ CAUTION.—PHOSPHORUS is sometimes sold in the form of Pills & Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where *solid particles* of phosphorus are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any preparation of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
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UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
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(OZONIC OXYGEN)
The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
is sold only in CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Direction for use in the English, French, German, Italian Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages, accompany each case.

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ENDOWMENTS for CHILDREN on favourable terms.

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LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE	£2,325,967
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Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

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